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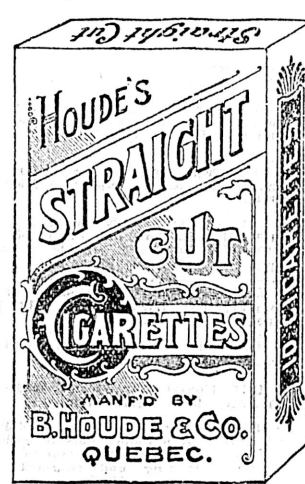
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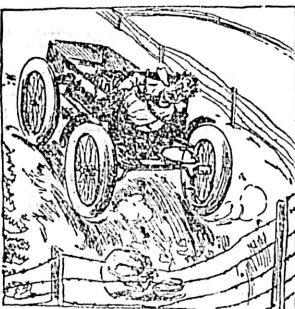
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Feel that way? Some philosopher has remarked that "all the good things of life seem to be on the other side of a barbed wire fence," meaning that the price was bigger than the pocketbook.

There is no barbed wire fence around our store. Come in and judge for yourselves.

Shredded Wheat Biscuits, 15c. pkg.
Malena Wafers, 25c. pkg.
Ireland's Buckwheat, 20c. pkg.
Loose Buckwheat, 5c. lb.
Flake Barley, 4 lbs for 25c.
Quaker Oats, 2 pkgs. for 25c.
Fancy Navel Oranges, 25c. doz.

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On Friday February 9th,

AT 2 P. M.,

In the Sale Rooms, Langley St.

Four Tons of Paint

And a large quantity of General Merchandise, including 3 Colls Steel Wire Rope; Sundry Flexible Wire Rope; 1 Coil Hemp Rope; 9 Bags Dry Red Lead; 18 Iron White Zinc Paint; 169 Irons White Lead Paint; 21 Irons Green Paint; 22 Packages Alabaster; 9 Drums of Wrought Nails; 24 Assorted Lanterns; 72 Quarts Mixed Paints; 9 1/2 Gal. Mixed Paints; 9 1/2 Gal. ditto; 15 1/2 Can. Mixed Paint; 7 3/4 ditto; 12 5/8 ditto; 4 3/4 Silena; 30 1/2 Can. Assorted Colors; 9 Irons Burnt Umber; 21 Irons ditto; 16 Irons Black Paint; 4 Bottles of Raw Sienna in Water; 7 Bottles of Raw Umber; 10 ditto Burnt Umber; 24 1/2 Can. Van Dyke Brown in Oil; 2 3/4 Can. Red Paint; 10 1/2 Can. Vermilion; 1 5/8 Can. Chrome Yellow in Oil; 17 Bottles of Drop Black in Water; 1 Keg of Gun Powder; 127 Petroleum Lamp; 340 1/2 lb. Packages of Vermilion Paint; 7 Kegs Cut Nails; 1 Piece Rubber Hose; 17 lbs Cheving Tobacco (Climax); 372 lbs Piston Packing.

Terms—Spot cash. No reserve.

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On Tuesday February 13, at 2 p.m.

In the Sale Rooms, 37 and 39 Langley St., Opp. Law Courts.

DESIRABLE FURNITURE; ENGLISH COGNAC; PIANOFORTES; VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS by Victor A. Long, one of the best living Canadian Artists; HARE ENGRAVINGS; PINE WATER COLOURS; DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE, etc., etc.

Particulars Sunday morning's Colonist.

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Cooks Attention.

See our line of French Cook Knives, Butcher Knives, Ham and Beef Slicers, Butcher's Steels, etc., and a full line of all kinds of Cutlery of Best Sheffield make at

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Sells more goods than all the auctioneers in the city put together.
CONDUCTS GENUINE AUCTION SALES ONLY.

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Will purchase Furniture to any amount and give the best price; all business strictly confidential.

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5-roomed cottage, Vining St., with large cellar; bath and pantry. Lot 60x120.
5-roomed house, Herald St., shed and out-buildings, etc. Lot 60x120.
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5-roomed house, Hulton St.
2 cottages, Fernwood Road.
The above can be purchased at exceptionally low prices on very easy terms.
Full particulars on application.
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.
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Now is your time to feed this Rice—best and cheapest food on the market.

Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd
Tel. 413. City Mar.

CITY ENGINEER WANTED.
City of Rossland, B.C.

Applications for the position of City Engineer for the City of Rossland, B. C., will be received by the undersigned, up to March 10th, 1900. Salary \$2,000 per year. Applicants to state qualifications, and enclose testimonials. A knowledge of Sewerage required.

WM. McQUEEN,
City Clerk.
Rossland, B.C., January 31st, 1900.

Western Patriotism

With One Voice Citizens Offer
Ten Thousand Soldiers for
Empire's Defence.

Rossland Thanks Strathcona
for Opportunity to Enrol for
African Service.

Winnipeg Endorses the Pacific
Coast Suggestion of Further
Contribution.

By Associated Press.

Rossland, Feb. 7.—At a crowded and wildly enthusiastic mass meeting of citizens held in this city this evening, Mayor Goodvee presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved: That the citizens of Rossland unanimously tender their hearty sympathy to the Mother Country in her effort to establish constitutional methods and equal rights throughout South Africa; furthermore, we are convinced of the ultimate triumph of the Empire, and view with pride the statesmanlike policy adopted by Lord Salisbury and Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain during a grave crisis in British affairs.

"Resolved: That apart from the righteousness of the cause the present struggle in South Africa is of vast importance to the Dominion of Canada as forming an integral portion of the Empire."

"Resolved: That the citizens of Rossland fully estimate not only the importance but the duty of each member of the British Empire contributing its quota towards assisting in vindicating British principles and maintaining British supremacy in South Africa.

"Resolved: That we heartily reciprocate the patriotic sentiments expressed at public meetings throughout British Columbia, and furthermore take this opportunity of expressing thanks to Lord Strathcona for his splendid patriotism and for the contentment from the West for service in South Africa, and we do in all seriousness, as citizens and subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, urge the Dominion parliament to sanction the raising of 10,000 troops as Canada's contribution to the Empire during a period of gloom and anxiety."

"Resolved: That His Worship the Mayor be authorized to telegraph the fourth resolution to the Speaker of the House of Commons; the premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; and Sir Charles Tupper. Furthermore, that copies of all these resolutions be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary and Lord Strathcona."

The speakers at the meeting were Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Messrs. C. H. Mackintosh, J. Nelson, Alexander Sharp, F. W. Rolt, Alexander Dick, Ald. Hector McKee, A. C. Galt, W. T. Oliver, Capt. P. McL. Forin, Dr. Edward Bowes and C. O. Lalonde.

A citizens' committee was formed to take charge of all funds raised to assist the cause of South Africa. There is nearly \$5,000 in the banks here ready to be forwarded.

Major R. G. Edwards Leckie to-day accepted ten men from Rossland for Strathcona's Horse. Another ten from here were accepted in Nelson. There were over 75 applicants up to this evening, and the names were still coming in.

IN WINNIPEG TOO.

Winnipeg, Feb. 7.—A meeting of citizens here adopted the Vancouver resolution favoring the offering of 10,000 Canadian troops for the Transvaal. Dealing with the same matter the board of trade adopted the following: "That the Winnipeg board of trade hereby declares its unqualified approval of the Dominion government in furnishing the means whereby Canada was enabled to send troops to South Africa in defence of the Empire, and further that this board pledges its support to any additional expenditure the government may consider advisable and necessary."

A patriotic demonstration occurred here to-night when L. Gabriel, a Boer sympathizer, attempted to address a mass meeting called to air his views. Gabriel was not allowed to enter the hall, and was rotten-egged around a block, when he was rescued by the police. The crowd then paraded around several streets, singing songs and making War Bunting demonstrations. Gabriel is a Scotch half-breed farmer, and resides at St. Charles, in Winnipeg suburbs.

TIPPED TORONTO BROKERS

War Eagle and Centre Star Management incur Wrath of Montreal Stock Exchange.

Montreal, Feb. 7.—(Special)—The governing committee of the Montreal stock exchange has taken steps to institute an investigation into the War Eagle-Centre Star incidents, and unless a satisfactory explanation is forthcoming the War Eagle will likely disappear from the list, and the Centre Star is not likely to go on.

It is not pretended that there is anything deliberately wrong, but it is considered peculiar that a couple of Toronto brokers should be able to get the news in advance and to govern themselves accordingly.

THE KENTUCKY FEUD.

London, Ky., Feb. 6.—The house of representatives met this afternoon, adopted resolutions declaring the killing of Mr. Goebel an outrage upon humanity and adjourned until to-morrow out of respect to his memory.

A LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR.

Quebec, Feb. 6.—Mr. Mathieu, an advocate of Ste. Scholastique, has been appointed a legislative councillor for the division of Mille Isles to replace the late Dr. Marsil.

The Canadians Go Forward

Montreal, Feb. 7.—A special despatch to the Star announces that the Canadian contingent, except A and G companies, representing the Western provinces and New Brunswick respectively, have gone on to Graspan. The companies named will remain as part of the garrison at Belmont.

In view of Macdonald's reported flanking movement at Modder River, it is regarded as likely a battle is impending and the Canadians are apparently likely to be in it.

The despatch was dated February 3 and delayed by censor.

Business For The Commons

Japanese Problem Again Presented—Home Talent for Command of Militia.

Canadians on Sentry in Serious Trouble—A Correspondent Expelled.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—The debate on the address collapsed last night, Mr. Foster and Sir Richard Cartwright being the only speakers. The former severely arraigned Tarte for endeavoring to create national prejudice, and challenged him to prove his words that Sir Charles Tupper had raised the race cry.

Mr. Monet, who strongly supported Bourassa's attitude, interrupted Mr. Foster to ask if he did not think Canada's ultimate destiny was independence. This gave Mr. Foster a great chance, and he severely castigated Monet.

The debate terminated because Bourassa did not speak. The Conservatives urged the government to go on with business, but none was ready.

The Conservative caucus yesterday was a pleasant family reunion. Several speeches were delivered. Another caucus will be held on Thursday.

Mr. McInnes gives notice of a bill to restrict the immigration of Japanese.

Mr. Denville has introduced a bill to enable a Canadian officer to be appointed to the command of the Canadian militia.

Sir Charles Tupper says he has been maliciously misrepresented by the Winnipeg Free Press, and unless retraction or apology is made he will move for the correspondent's expulsion from the gallery.

CANADIANS FOR AFRICA.

Parliament will be asked to vote two million dollars for the expenses of the Canadian contingents.

Mr. Tarte is ill and had to sleep in the parliament buildings last night.

There are no new developments regarding the British Columbia offer. The department is still waiting. The impression here is that the communication has been pigeon-holed in Downing Street. Colonel Prior intends to catechize Dr. Borden about it.

Colonel Otter reports that two men of A Company and one of B have been court-martialled for sleeping on sentry duty.

The correspondent of the Montreal Herald has been sent to Capetown for violation of the regulations of the press censor.

The total quantity of hay ordered in Canada by the British government is 12,000 tons.

It is not yet settled whether Strathcona's Horse will sail from St. John or Halifax.

Inspector Belcher will be second in command.

A message received by Dr. Borden confirms the death of Farley, of St. Thomas.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—At a meeting of the shareholders and depositors of the Banque du Peuple this afternoon, the assets of the bank were purchased en bloc by the directors for \$168,000. They also pay the sum of \$195,000 which had been given as a guarantee (and in addition a sum of \$34,285.47) to make the sum of \$88,295.47 required to pay the depositors forty-five cents additional, or 85 cents all told on the dollar.

Advance on Ladysmith

Buller's Column Started Monday on Movement Proving Excellent Planned.

Boers Deceived by Feint Frontal Attack Soon Abandoned by British.

Enemy Surprised by Operations on Flank and Important Positions Taken.

By Associated Press.

Spearman's Camp, Wednesday, Feb. 7.—(6 p.m.)—General Buller commenced the advance for the relief of Ladysmith Monday. The naval guns opened at 7 in the morning and a feint attack was made in front of our position. Three battalions advanced toward the Brakfontein with six batteries. At 11 o'clock the Boers opened with artillery fire and sent several shells among the British infantry, who retired an hour later.

Meanwhile a vigorous attack was made on the extreme right, where the engineers expeditiously constructed a position. Several pieces of cannon, hidden among the trees on Zwart's Kop, bombarded heavily. The British infantry advanced and the Boers were entirely surprised. At four o'clock a high hill, a continuation of the Brakfontein, had been taken. The operations were excellently planned. The name of the hill taken is Krantz Kloof.

The bombardment of the outer position was resumed yesterday morning. The Boers worked a disappearing cannon from the high Doorn Kloof range, on the right of the captured hill, but the British shells exploded its magazine, and the gun was put out of action until late in the day.

Musketry fire was intermittent until afternoon, when the Boers made a determined effort to take the hill. Reinforcements rushed up cheering, the Boers were repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge.

AN IMPORTANT GAIN.

London, Feb. 8.—A special despatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Wednesday, February 7, says: "Our further advance is at the moment prevented, as the Boers enfilade us from their positions on Spion Kop and Doorn Kloof."

"Our casualties, although estimated at 250, are trifling, considering the importance of the move just concluded."

"A GOOD FIRST STEP."

London, Feb. 8.—The Standard has the following from Spearman's Camp, dated February 7:

"The force under General Buller is again advancing to the relief of Ladysmith, and after two days of severe fighting, it may fairly be said to have made a good first step on the road to the besieged town."

"The movement was begun at an early hour on Monday morning by way of Potgieter's Drift. The Eleventh Brigade, forming a part of the Fifth Division under General Warren, made a feint attack upon the kopjes immediately on our right."

"The assault was delivered at the outset under cover of naval guns on Mount Alice, and subsequently under that of field batteries. The infantry advanced steadily towards the Boer entrenchment at Brakfontein, and kept the enemy busily employed."

"While this diversion was being made the remainder of the infantry told off for the attack, who had bivouacked Sunday night under Mount Alice, moved along at the foot of Zwart's Kop in the direction of our right."

"A pontoon bridge was thrown across the Tugela by the Engineers, under the fire of the enemy. The first battalion to move across in the forenoon was the Durham Light Infantry of Gen. Lytton's brigade. They advanced against Vaal Krantz, which lies on the most direct road to Ladysmith, and after two hours' splendid work they got within charging distance of the Boers."

AT POINT OF BAYONET.

"The first of the kopjes was carried by them at the point of the bayonet with the utmost gallantry. Almost simultaneously the First Battalion of the Rifle Brigade cleared the second kopje, and after moving across the long ridge they bivouacked on the spot."

"The feint attack at Potgieter's Drift having served its purpose in preventing the concentration of the enemy at the critical point, the Eleventh Brigade felt back to the river."

(Continued on Second Page.)

See
The
Line of

...TWO BIT...
BRIAR PIPES.

IN SHOW WINDOWS.

HARRY SALMON'S
THE CORNER.

Law Making By Subterfuge.

A Chapter of the Private History of the Eight-Hour Surprise.

Slocan Bitterly Arraigns Its Member for the Blight Upon the District

From Kaslo Kootenai, Feb. 1.

In our last week's issue we criticized somewhat severely a statement attributed by the Province newspaper to Mr. Green to the effect that the Slocan mines had produced in 1899 seven millions of dollars. The Nelson Tribune springs to the defense of Mr. Green and strikes out wildly. Now Mr. Green says that he never said seven millions—only two millions. Mr. Green is wrong—he should have stuck to the seven millions, and thereby did his district proud. Probably if he had known that the Tribune was prepared to back him up in the seven million statement, and if he had realized that the honor of his district and of Kaslo depended upon it, he would have allowed the error of the Province to pass without contradiction.

Mr. Green has no personal enemies and would have fewer political political opponents if an impression prevalent in his riding could be removed that his subterfuge to John Houston and J. Fred Hume is so great that his duty to his own riding is a secondary matter. Not to dig up ancient history for some flagrant instances, we will quote that of the eight-hour law. At the by-election in Nelson last winter Mr. Hume's managers were not very sure of their ability to defeat Mr. Farwell.

One of the tricks resorted to was the transfer of a number of voters from the Slocan riding into Nelson. These voters had no residence or qualification in Nelson.

The boys went to Nelson and shined his boots for Mr. Hume and his shined his boots returned to the Slocan list. They are good fellows and we hope they were well paid for the trip. This is by the way.

Another scheme was the importation of Mr. Wilkes from Rossland to canvass the miners' vote for Mr. Hume. Before coming Wilkes bargained over the long distance telephone for the eight-hour law, which Hume promised, a promise later ratified by word of mouth in Nelson. It was decided to keep the bargain a secret, and although Wilkes and Hume both spoke on the platform in Nelson no mention was made of the fact that Hume had promised such a law. The Hume campaign committee, consisting largely of the Tribune editors, were a party to the plot and arranged to have the promises conveyed privately to the mine laborers.

When Hume returned to Victoria he found that Martin of Rossland had had the eight-hour amendment before the mining committee and that this committee had refused to recommend it. Wilkes followed Hume to Victoria and insisted upon specific performance.

The spectacle was witnessed of which the records of responsible government affords no parallel. A minister of the crown took an amendment which had been discredited by his own committee—an amendment effecting far greater concessions than anything else that was introduced into the house during the session and at the hour of midnight, without notice or explanation, at a stage in the proceedings of the house when nothing but verbal corrections are expected in the measures under passage, by the trick of dropping six words out of a clause and inserting one, introduced the said amendment into the statute book.

The Tribune sneers at Mr. Booth on account of his admission that he voted for the eight-hour law without knowing it. The explanation is that Mr. Booth did not know that the minister of mines was a slyster.

But it is Mr. Green we are speaking of. The member for Rossland says he was sorry for Mr. Green, whose heart was not in the eight-hour law, although he voted for it.

Mr. Green knew that the change was not called for in the Slocan riding and foresaw that it would lead to trouble.

Mr. Green was given a specific pledge voluntarily given in his election card, printed and distributed over the country, and read and defended by himself on the platform, to allow no amendments (a) pass to the mining laws without prior submission to the consideration of the mining communities. It was only necessary for Mr. Green to rise in his place and read his position and refer to his pledge and ask for delay. The sleepy members would have been attracted, questions asked, and when once discussion began it would not have ended until Mr. Hume had withdrawn his surreptitious proposition and agreed to introduce it if at all in accordance with the usages of civilized nations.

Mr. Green kept his seat. Mr. Green returned to his constituency, apologizing for the measure and pointing out subterfuges by which it might be evaded.

The eight-hour law has cost the people of the Slocan riding to this date one million of dollars. Kaslo is not dead, the Slocan riding, Kaslo is not dead—the Slocan riding can stand the loss of a million dollars.

Mr. Green voted for the eight-hour law to oblige his friend Hume, to oblige his friend Houston, to enable them to discharge the election debt which they had contracted to Mr. Wilkes.

The injury far has not fallen to any great extent upon the Nelson riding. We have paid the million dollars—several thousands of it have come out of Mr. Green's own pocket.

The end is not yet—the loss of further millions, worlds of trouble, strife, perhaps crime and lawlessness are in sight. We owe it to Mr. Green's subservience to the man who speaks through the Tribune.

The Tribune should not beslobber Mr. Green; it is capable of doing him a great deal of injury.

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks, Feb. 3.—Stanley Muir, of Grand Forks, and Matthew Burrell, of Grimsby, Ont., have purchased 150 acres of John Manly's ranch, four miles from this city. They purpose establishing a nursery where fruit, ornamental shrubs and flowers will be grown. In addition they will devote considerable acreage to fruit growing, gardening and general farming. The ranch is one of the best known in the Kettle River valley. Several other ranches near by are being cut up into 10-acre plots which will be devoted to fruit growing and market gardening. A number of sales of these tracts have taken place within the past few weeks. Hitherto the local farmers who have been engaged in mixed farming have been unable to supply the demand, owing to the rapid increase in the population.

Work on the Hartford, in Wellington

camp, is progressing satisfactorily. A shaft has been sunk on the ledge for a distance of 70 feet, and all the ore extracted thus far has been of shipping grade. As soon as the 150-foot level is reached, which will be some time in the spring, a pressure plant will be installed. The work is being directed by D. Evans, formerly superintendent of the Earthquake.

The board of trade have passed a resolution in support of the Corbin application for a charter to give United States railroads entry to the Kettle River district.

NELSON.

Nelson, Feb. 7.—Nelson is now enjoying its first touch of winter, there being half a foot of snow on the ground. Cold weather prevails.

Preparations for the commencement of work on the Crow's Nest Pass railway are now well under way, and actual construction will commence in a few days. Contractors are now outfitting here.

Recruiting for Strathcona's Horse has been proceeding here for a couple of days, and there has been an unusual rush of applicants from all parts of the Kootenays. A number were accepted to-day and sworn in, and the balance will be decided upon to-morrow, when thorough tests in horsemanship will be completed. The Nelson contingent leaves here for Calgary on Friday night and will be given a big send-off.

ROSSLAND.

Rossland, Feb. 7.—About four hundred men were laid off yesterday from the War Eagle and Centre Star, leaving about two hundred as a working force. It is estimated it will take from three to four months at least before the machinery is installed and the output started again. The manager declined to name a date at the present time, but added that the actual facts were stated in his circular letters to the management, and that there was nothing behind what appeared.

The manager of the B. A. C. denies any knowledge of the Le Roi or other properties of the Corporation closing down.

Rossland has pretty well recovered from the shock occasioned by the close-down. Resumption early in the summer is expected, when the output and force engaged will be larger than ever.

NANAIMO.

At a meeting held on Tuesday evening a resolution was passed similar to that of Vancouver and Victoria in favor of offering to the Imperial government the services of 10,000 Canadian mounted infantry, the expense to be borne by the Canadian government. Speeches were delivered by Mayor Bate, J. H. Hawthorn, Ald. Manson, G. H. Cross, Neil McChish, Thomas Kitchen and others. Mayor Bate wired the resolution to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and W. W. B. McInnes, M. P.

The high wind of Monday and Tuesday did a great deal of damage. At the Extension mines a Chinaman named Jong Tai was killed while in his bed by a tree falling upon the roof of the house. A number of other Chinamen in the building at the time escaped injury. A house occupied by S. K. Mottishaw was partially wrecked by a falling tree. Mr. Mottishaw and his wife were thrown from their bed.

SALT SPRING ISLAND.

Salt Spring Island, Feb. 5.—Mr. L. Sparrow, of Fulford Harbor, who is already reported from San Francisco was drowned whilst on a sailing cruise off the California coast, leaves many relatives and friends to mourn his loss. On the 14th instant Mr. A. L. Wilson, of Burnaby, will give a grand concert and ball in the public hall. The programme will consist of songs, plays, dialogues, etc. A grand march will also repeat many entertaining songs, speeches, etc. The concert is given to aid in procuring seats for the hall, which are very much needed at present. Rev. Mr. Osborne, of Duncan, gave a very interesting magic lantern show at

THE COLONIST.

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R. E. WEST.....SKAGWAY
BENNETT NEWS CO.....BENNETT
TOWNSEND & ROSE.....DAWSON
E. J. THAIN.....ATLIN
CAPT. NICKERSON.....ATLIN
LINTON BROS.....CALGARY

VICTORIA.

J. EMERY.....GOV'T ST.
VIC. BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.....do
T. O. HIBBEN & CO.....do
FRANK CAMPBELL.....do
O. ORMOND.....do
G. MARSDEN.....do
POPE STACY STORE.....do
H. G. MASON.....YATES ST.
A. W. KNIGHT.....do
J. A. TAYLOR.....do
W. WILBY.....DOUGLAS ST.
THOS. CLASHMORE.....do
MRS. TURNER.....FORT ST.
MRS. COOK.....VICTORIA WEST
H. WALKER.....VICTORIA WEST
E. & N. RAILWAY.....NEWS AGENTS

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks, Feb. 3.—Stanley Muir, of Grand Forks, and Matthew Burrell, of Grimsby, Ont., have purchased 150 acres of John Manly's ranch, four miles from this city. They purpose establishing a nursery where fruit, ornamental shrubs and flowers will be grown. In addition they will devote considerable acreage to fruit growing, gardening and general farming. The ranch is one of the best known in the Kettle River valley. Several other ranches near by are being cut up into 10-acre plots which will be devoted to fruit growing and market gardening. A number of sales of these tracts have taken place within the past few weeks. Hitherto the local farmers who have been engaged in mixed farming have been unable to supply the demand, owing to the rapid increase in the population.

Work on the Hartford, in Wellington

the Vesuvius school house on the 29th ultimo. A number of pretty scenes of Scotland were shown.

Mr. J. A. Broadwell has opened a general store at Centreville.

Deception Practiced by Greedy and Profit-loving Merchants.

They Try to Foist Imitation Dyes on Their Customers when Diamond Dyes are Asked for.

One of the Ladies who Could Not be Deceived.

Wise women are never deceived by the untrue and deceptive statements of greedy and profit loving merchants and dealers. When a storekeeper tells you that some other make of package dye is JUST AS GOOD as the "DIAMOND," he is surely trying to mislead and deceive you. Successful home dyeing depends upon the use of Diamond Dyes; the use of common dyes means spoiled materials every time.

I read the following letter sent to the proprietors of Diamond Dyes by Mrs. A. E. Parker, of Clarence, N. S.: "Please find money enclosed for Fast Black Diamond Dyes for Cotton. I can't get it here, but I am offered something JUST AS GOOD. THE JUST AS GOOD may do for some people, but I want the 'Diamond Dyes' as they are the best made."

New Tailoring Establishment

THE YOKOHAMA COMPANY

Of Japanese Merchant Tailors will open a first-class tailoring establishment at 114 Yates street on

THURSDAY, 8th Instant.

Ladies and Gentlemen's suits made to Order in the Latest and best fashions

K. TANIMURA.

Tenders for Pipe.

SALT SPRING ISLAND.

Tenders, sealed, endorsed and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 3 o'clock p.m., on Monday, the 12th inst., for 1,000 feet of 3-inch cast iron; wrought screw or lap welded pipes—standard thickness for waterpipes.

Tenders to state make and style of pipes and price per foot delivered on the wharf at Victoria. The cast iron pipes to be 12-ft. lengths, and all pipes to be coated.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHICOTT, Purchasing Agent for the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

City Hall, Victoria, B.C., February 6th, 1900.

THE OLD ORIGINAL BRUNSWICK HOTEL

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

This hotel is now under new management. All the rooms have been newly furnished, making the Brunswick one of the most comfortable hotels in the city. It contains 100 rooms, with all modern conveniences, lighted with electricity, centrally located, close to the Victoria theatre. Cars pass the doors every few minutes to all parts. Rates very moderate.

Ho for Dawson and Upper Yukon River Points

The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., LIMITED.

Have established Feed Stations at the following points: Hootallangua, Five-Finger Rapids, Selkirk, Selwyn, Half-Way Post and Snow Island, where Hay and Oats can be purchased by parties desiring to freight goods in during the winter. For further particulars apply to the different posts or head office of the Company, Victoria, B.C.

J. HOLLAND, Managing Director.

RAGS WANTED.

3 cts. per lb.

Will be paid for CLEAN COTTON RAGS at

THIS OFFICE.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT

In aid of Mansion House Fund, at Agricultural Hall, Saanichton.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1900

Admission 50c. Children under 12, half price.

Concert Commences at 8:30 p. m.

Free train leaves Hillside Avenue at 8 p. m.

Subsidiary tickets are invited.

H. C. SHELTON, SAANICHTON Treasurer.

THE COLONIST in any quantity desired

C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

DYEA, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

(Carrying Her Majesty's Mails) as follows:

AMUR, Feb. 14, 28

TEES, Feb. 21

At 8 o'clock p. m.

AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

The Victoria Wharf & Warehouse Co., LIMITED.

6 PER CENT. DEBITURES.

SECOND ANNUAL DRAWING

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at 6 per cent. on and after the first day of March next. Interest thereon ceases on the 1st day of March next. Sixty debentures numbers:

15 93 108 331 442 517
32 149 219 357 465 553
34 162 245 361 469 559
39 171 250 380 471 563
48 174 274 402 474 568
53 177 285 410 482 582
71 183 295 419 496 585
74 186 311 428 502 590
88 195 329 438 509 600

Sixty debentures at \$500 each, \$30,000. The above mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 1st day of March next on presentation at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B. C.

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

J. KENNETH MACRAE, Victoria, B. C. Notary Public.

Victoria, B. C., 1st February, 1900.

DOG FANCIERS

FOR SALE

The well known pair of pure bred JAPANESE & SPANIELS.

Toko and Lady

Also—pair Japanese puppies (male and female), bred from same.

Aside from their popularity as ladies' pets on account of their gentleness, they are of great value for breeding purposes.

Apply MRS. COLTART, 1 Strathcona Block.

The North-Western's

FAST MAIL

The North-Western Line

Have added two more trains (the West Mail) to their St. Paul-Chicago service, making eight trains daily between

Minneapolis

St. Paul, and Chicago.

This assures passengers from the West making connections.

The 20th Century train, "the finest train in the world," leaves St. Paul every day in the year at 8:10 p.m.

F. W. PARKER, Gen. Agt., 606 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

have Four Medium Sized

HOUSES FOR SALE

on the

INSTANT PLAN

In good locations, at moderate prices, affording splendid opportunities to buy a home.

ROBERT S. DAY,

42 Fort Street

NOTICE OF THE SALE

OF THE

WRECKED STEAMER

"MIAMI"

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will on Tuesday, the 13th day of February, 1900, at the hour of 2:30 p.m. of said day, at the place of the wreck, sell by Public Auction for cash, for the benefit of whom it may concern, the screw wheel steamer "Miami," together with her engines, boilers, tackle, apparel and furniture thereon at the time of sale, as she lies upon a submerged rock or reef situated in the waters of British Columbia, at a point about one thousand feet northwest of White Rock, in Stewart Channel.

Purchaser to assume and discharge any and all obligations, if any, provided by law, rule or regulation for the removal of wrecks from British waters, and any and all expenses of every nature accruing after sale, including all duty, if any, imposed by British or Canadian law or authority. The highest or any other bid not necessarily accepted; the right to reject any and all bids being expressly reserved. The right to remove the whole or any part of cargo remaining on day of sale is also reserved; provided, however, the owners thereof may, if they elect, abandon such right in whole or in part on day of sale.

Joshua Davies

Auctioneer

Victoria, B. C.

CUSTOMS BLANKS

All the New Forms Required by

the New Customs Regulations

Are to be had at the office

THE COLONIST in any

quantity desired

Canadian Pac Navigation Co. Ltd.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 47.—Taking Effect November 1, 1899.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 a.m.; Sunday at 11 p.m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1 o'clock p.m., or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 12 o'clock p.m. Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going East Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Sunday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Sunday at 5 o'clock p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate points via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangell, Dyea and Skagway at 8 p. m.

BAROLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Str. Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent.

C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Railway.

Soo Pacific Line.

PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Palace and Tourist Sleeper through to Toronto, Montreal, Boston and St. Paul.

Tickets to and from all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

For folders, pamphlets and full information, apply to

E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A., Vancouver.

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Steamship Tickets

To and from

EUROPE VIA

New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, Me., St. John or Halifax

And All Lines.

For all information as to sailings Rates, Etc., apply to

B. W. GREER, Cor. Gov't and Fort Streets

Advertise in the Colonist.

ESQUIMALT NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

STEAMER

Sails from

Victoria for Nanaimo—Tuesday 7 a.m.

Nanaimo for Victoria—Wednesday 7 a.m.

Comox for Nanaim

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

THE WAR.

Stirring news may be expected daily. Gen. Buller began his advance on Monday. The Boer account of what took place minimizes the result and claims that our troops met with a partial reverse. It appears from the despatch from our headquarters in the field that the so-called reverse was merely the withdrawal of a faint attack on the enemy's front, while a vigorous and successful assault was made on his extreme right. The result of the first day's fighting was the occupation of an important elevation from which we assume the attack is now being pushed.

Simultaneously with this announcement from Natal comes a report from Cape Colony that fighting is going on at Sterkstroom. This may not be strictly accurate as to the locality. Sterkstroom is on the railway about midway between Stormberg Junction and Queenstown. It is in the mountains. What little information we have had of the position of Gatacre's force was to the effect that he was nearer Stormberg than the report in question would indicate. Presumably if he has been attacked a counter attack will be made upon the enemy at Stormberg Junction by our force along the railway between that point and Rosemead Junction.

It is interesting to note, in connection with what is transpiring in Cape Colony, that Roberts and Kitchener have gone to the front. We may feel some degree of confidence that the operations in progress are being directed according to a definite plan, and that whatever may be the result of the first collisions between our troops and the enemy, there will be no sacrifice of men to accomplish no definite object.

THE SPEAKER.

A great deal of good will result from the resolution introduced into the house yesterday by Mr. Irving dealing with the propriety of the Speaker attending party caucuses. The resolution was defeated, but that is not material. It might have been withdrawn without the principle involved being weakened in the slightest particular. After the very free expression of opinion on both sides, we do not imagine that any future British Columbia Speaker will offend in this particular. Mr. Forster took part in the discussion and admitted that he had attended caucuses by saying that he had not done so since the situation in the house became acute. This statement of the Speaker fully warrants the observations which the Colonist has made upon the point, and fully justified Mr. Irving in introducing his resolution.

Mr. Forster thought the resolution ought not to pass; but that a rule of the house should be made forbidding the Speaker to attend a party caucus. Against such a suggestion we protest. First, we protest on the ground that it would be a legislative recognition of the caucus, which we do not think is desirable, and next because if the house once begins to define what the Speaker may or may not do in order to remove from him any imputation of partiality, no one can tell where the line must be drawn. If such a rule is made to meet Mr. Forster's case, another Speaker may plead in justification of some gross breach of the traditions of his office that there was no rule of the house against it. These things must be left to the Speaker's own sense of what is right and proper, except that where, as in the present case, a salutary rule has been departed from, it is expedient for the house to express its disapproval. We do not charge Mr. Forster with any intentional departure from the rules which he ought to observe. We never have done this. What we have said and what we repeat is that he does not seem to appreciate the obligations of his position. For example, it was perfectly proper for him to speak yesterday, but having spoken he ought to have withdrawn from the house, and thus left the members free to discuss the subject unembarrassed by his position in the chair, and have avoided any necessity for ruling upon any point of order arising in a debate so personal to himself, and also the possibility of having "to decide the question by his casting vote, as might have been the case seeing that there was an even number of members on the floor. That no emergency arose calling for his interference, except in a small and simple matter of order, was accidental. Mr. Forster will see in what an embarrassing position he had been placed if the house had tied on the resolution, and will perhaps appreciate the force of our suggestion that he ought to have retired.

Messrs. Deane and Kellie felt called upon to question the motives behind the resolution. This is exactly the calibre of these gentlemen. No question can be suggested, which they are capable of discussing without looking for some ulterior motive on the part of those suggesting it, but it may be well to say to them that if they are unable to understand how men and newspapers can be honestly actuated by principle, the misfortune is theirs. Speaking for itself, the Colonist says that it has learned from the history of parliamentary government how important it is to preserve

at all times those safeguards with which our forefathers in their wisdom have surrounded our institutions. It is insisting that these shall be preserved we sometimes give offence to those who seem to be engaged in destroying them, we can only say that a sense of public duty requires that personal considerations shall not prevent protests against bad precedents.

RESTORE RESPONSIBLE

GOVERNMENT.

It is time that responsible government was restored in British Columbia. We say this because of the very remarkable act of the government in bringing down a communication from the Lieutenant-Governor dealing with the mining laws. We wish to be thoroughly understood in this matter. We do not suggest that the Lieutenant-Governor may not properly make representations to his ministers on any subject of public interest. On the contrary, we hold it to be not only the privilege, but the duty, of the Lieutenant-Governor to give the province every possible advantage of his experience, knowledge and observation. The books on constitutional law, while very explicit as to the power of the crown or its representative to act only through responsible ministers, are equally clear that it is the duty of the sovereign or his representative to present his views to his ministers whenever he thinks it to be necessary. Abundant historical instances, in which this has been done, could readily be cited. One conspicuous case may be mentioned, namely, when the Queen impressed her personal views upon her advisers at a critical period in the American War of Secession. How the personal views of the sovereign or her representative shall be communicated to the ministry must be left to her to decide. It may be done informally, or, if there is any likelihood that some political issue may depend upon it, a formal method may be adopted. When Lieutenant-Governor Gordon brought about the ministerial crisis in New Brunswick over Confederation, he communicated his views to his advisers in writing. This is one case out of many that could be cited, but it is well known that in all the provinces and colonies where the relations of the governors with their ministers are personally cordial, the ministers very frequently have the benefit of the governor's advice touching subjects of public importance. Therefore we take no exception to the action of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes in laying before his advisers his views on the several matters brought under his notice in Atlantic, but on the contrary approve very highly of his course. This is not to say that we endorse the views which he expressed in his memorandum, for we are not able to do so entirely, but we do not wish in any way to discuss the merits of his recommendation. What we have in mind is the grave breach of responsible government involved in the submission of those views to the legislature. A more serious breach of privilege can hardly be suggested.

His Honor's advisers have plunged him into the cauldron of politics. When amendments to the Placer Mining Act are brought down, the personal views of the Lieutenant-Governor will be discussed on the floor of the legislature—that is if the document referred to is used for the only possible purpose for which returns can be used. The house will take up the bill knowing what parts of it do and what do not meet with the approval of the representative of the crown. Instead of the house being free to discuss the subject in its widest aspect untrammelled by any knowledge that the Lieutenant-Governor's views are being antagonized, there will not be a point in the whole discussion where members will enjoy that full freedom of debate which is their unquestioned right. The government has interposed the office of Lieutenant-Governor between itself and the legislature. This is not all, for the moment the Lieutenant-Governor's views are placed before the public upon any question of pending legislation, the whole system of ministerial government falls to the ground. The responsibility for this extraordinary action rests, not upon the Lieutenant-Governor, but upon his ministers, who have thrown down one by one all the bulwarks of constitutional government. We do not know if this is done in ignorance or not, but there is reason to believe that it is not. Shortly after the Turner ministry was dismissed the Finance Minister's paper, the News-Advertiser, replying to the Colonist, said that in a province like British Columbia it was impossible to apply the principles of responsible government.

We submit that the time has come when the people of this province shall be informed if they are living under responsible government or not. If they do it is very clear that the duty of the Lieutenant-Governor is to surround himself with advisers who will treat his communications to them with the same honorable secrecy as he treats their communications to him. This is not a matter of trifling or passing interest, for we fear if this and future legislatures are to be told before they consider any subject what the Lieutenant-Governor's views are, parliamentary government will be endangered and ministerial responsibility will become a thing of the past. We trust that some member of the house will take occasion to place on record a resolution declaring against any repetition of the extraordinary course which the government has seen fit to take.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.



Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. It cleans the throat, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. A flow of medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

The patriotic meeting to be held in the Drill Hall to-morrow evening will doubtless be largely attended. Victoria must get in line with her sister cities.

A correspondent suggests that the office of Veterinary Inspector under the Contagious Diseases Act should be kept open for Captain Blanchard on his return from South Africa. Under the facts stated by our correspondent the suggestion appears reasonable.

Not one paper in British Columbia has endorsed the proposal current a week or so ago that a coalition should be formed between the government and opposition. It is somewhat singular that while this idea is known to have met with favor in certain quarters in the house, there is absolutely no response to it in the country. The grounds of opposition to the present government are matters in which principles are involved, and the country is in no mood to stand a compromise made for personal reasons. Those persons who think otherwise—and so far as we know they are few in number—have simply not informed themselves as to the condition of public opinion.

How absurd it is for the Times to say that the Colonist blames the eight-hour law for the closing of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines. Here is what the Colonist said: "The shutting down of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines will be a very severe thing for Rossland and Trail, notwithstanding the fact that the intention is to install a more extensive plant. The discharge of a large number of employees from these mines, and possibly in consequence from the Trail smelter coupled with the interruption of work through the working of the eight-hour law is an unfortunate thing for Kootenay." By no possible construction of language can this be distorted to mean that the mines mentioned were closed down by reason of the eight-hour law. In fact it is expressly stated that they were closed for an entirely different reason. Why cannot the Times avoid this cheap misrepresentation of its contemporaries?

The Times thinks that the attack in the Kamloops Standard relating to the Lieutenant-Governor are the natural sequence of the criticism of his conduct in dismissing the Turner ministry. As the newspaper which criticized that act more than any of its contemporaries, the Colonist cannot permit a statement like this to pass unchallenged. There is no connection whatever between constitutional criticism and personal attack. They are as wide asunder as the poles. The constitutionality of a thing done by the representative of the crown may, and indeed ought, to be criticized in the fullest possible way, but of all persons within a province, a lieutenant-governor ought to be free from personal attack. We know that the Times will not be able to see the distinction, but it is a wide one nevertheless. The criticism directed against Lieutenant-Governor McInnes was because he had done a perfectly constitutional act in an unconstitutional way; in other words, not that he had no right to dismiss Mr. Turner, but that the reasons for the dismissal were constitutionally insufficient. But no degree of insufficiency would warrant a personal attack upon him, and no such attacks were made, at least so far as the columns of this newspaper are concerned. We have said that the right of dismissal is vested in the lieutenant-governor by the constitution. This position we took on the morning following Mr. Turner's dismissal. We go further and say that a lieutenant-governor may constitutionally dismiss a ministry, which has not a working parliamentary majority, when it becomes evident that the ministry intends to hold on notwithstanding this fact.

HINT TO LOCAL BOERS.

From the Rossland Record. There are a sort of men in Rossland who are citizens of the United States and yet forget the conduct which good taste dictates to them as sojourners under a foreign flag. While Great Britain is engaged in a struggle into which the whole Empire has thrown its hearts as it never did before, those guests of the flag miss no opportunity to publicly exult over reverses which have befallen British arms, and express hope for the success of Britain's enemies. They are but a few among the American residents of Rossland, for the vast majority know that Britain is fighting the battles of liberty in South Africa and are almost as keen in their anxiety for the success as are the subjects of the empire themselves.

These few Boer sympathizers need to be reminded where they stand. They were allowed to come in without hindrance and they are protected in the pursuit of their lawful vocations by laws as liberal as in their own country. The very liberty of speech which they abuse with impunity should be the chief restraint upon them, and the impunity which they thus enjoy is an evidence of courtesy to the strangers within their gates, which British subjects carry to an extreme. When a man receives a guest into his house, common courtesy requires that guest not to exult in his host's misfortunes and land his host's enemies. In case a man so offends, public opinion justifies the aggrieved person in showing him to the door and no great fault is found if his dismissal should be emphasized by a kick. To follow out the parallel, it would be considered a venial offence if some Briton, in righteous anger, should soundly thrash one of those men who insult the flag under whose shelter they have placed themselves.

The rights and wrongs of the Boer war have been so thoroughly discussed before the bar of public opinion the world over that it seems impossible for a candid mind to doubt the justice of the British cause. The best thought of the American people endorses the British claim and declares the cause for which the Queen's armies are fighting to be the same cause of freedom for which American troops contended against Britain a century and a quarter ago. But if any foreign citizen dwelling on British soil cannot take this view and believes right to be on the other side, the least he can do is to keep his opinions to himself until he has removed himself across the boundary to the land where he can express them without offending against the laws of hospitality.

THE NATIVE SONS' BALL

We have the Largest variety of Dress Shoes and Slippers in the City

Ladies Satin Slippers from 75 cents up

Geo. H. Maynard, 85 Douglas Street, I. O. O. F. Block.

Walter S. Fraser & Co. Ltd.

— Dealers in —

HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, ETC., PIPE, FITTINGS, ETC., MILL, LOGGING AND MINING SUPPLIES. METALLIC SHINGLES, SIDING, ETC.

Telephone 3.

P. O. Box 423.

Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

Shoe Emporium.



February Clearance Sale

IS NOW ON.

Our buyer has just returned from the Eastern markets, where large orders were placed, and we must make room for New Goods shortly to arrive. We have the largest and best selected stock of Boots and Shoes in the City.

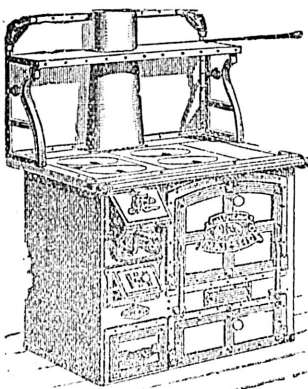
THE PATERSON SHOE CO. LTD.

Shoe Emporium, Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.

The Empire Typewriter.

Some of its advantages: Visible writing start to finish. Manifold, beats them all. Durability, hardened steel parts. Warranted by a well known Canadian Company HERE to back it up.

The Williams Mfg Co Limited, Montreal Agents at Vancouver, Thomson Stationery Co.



Important to Housekeepers and Hotelkeepers.

The Great Majestic Range has no superior. It does its work right. It is a great fuel saver. You cannot break it. It will last a lifetime. See our full line.

Geo. Powell & Co.

CHEAPSIDE,

127 Government St. Victoria, B.C.

Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase).....	£600,000	\$2,020,000
RESERVE	£100,000	486,669

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IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.

IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland.

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Drafts, Letters of Credit, etc. issued direct on Dawson City Atlin City and Saanichton.

Savings Bank Department

Deposits received from \$1 and upwards, and interest allowed thereon.

Gold dust purchased, and every description of banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., November, 1898. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

USE

Benson's Prepared Corn

(1 POUND PACKETS.)

EDWARDSBURG STARCH COY.

Montreal, Quebec, Cardinal, Ontario

Spencer's Friday... Bargains

150 Girl's Hats, tam shaped, trimmed with quill, worth 75c to \$1.00; now just in.

Friday, 50c.

50 Pieces Gauze Ribbons, all color; worth 15c.

Friday, 2c yard.

100 Boxes F. S. Cleaver's richly perfumed Toilet Soap, 3 cakes in a box.

Special Friday, 25c a box.

100 Boxes Albert Soap Co.'s Toilet Soap, just as good for hard as soft water, 3 cakes in a box.

Friday, 10c a box.

60 lengths Sheeting and Pillow Cottons less than mill price on Friday.

150 Boys' serge caps, glazed peaks, regular 35c.

Friday, 25c.

Boys' cloth caps, new checks and plaid patterns, 35c.

48 Ladies' white wool vests, regular, 50c.

Friday, 35c.

95 Children's combination and sleeping suits, regular \$1.25.

Friday, 75c.

15 Ladies' wool combination samples, only one of a kind, regular \$2.75 to \$4.00 each.

Friday, \$1.50 each.

80 pair Misses' strong school boots, regular \$1.35.

Friday, 85c.

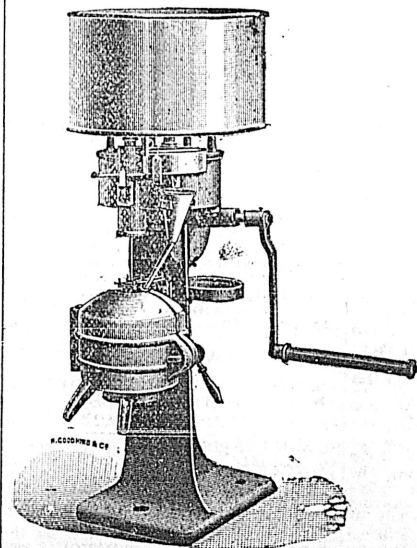
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Churns and Butter Workers
Plows, Gang, Sulky and Walking,
Planet Jr. Seed Drills and Cultivators,
Builders' Hardware, Bar and Sheet Iron.

Catalogues and Prices on application.



Advertise in the Colonist

VICTORIA TIDES.

By Mr. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel off Shoal Point, and 18 1/2 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dock.

Thursday, Feb. 8.	Friday, Feb. 9.
Time.	Time.
5:00 a.m. 7.7 feet.	10:00 a.m. 8.6 feet.
9:00 a.m. 7.5 feet.	4:30 p.m. 8.2 feet.
4:40 p.m. 2.3 feet.	10:40 a.m. 8.4 feet.
	5:30 p.m. 2.1 feet.

Fire Insurance.

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LOCAL NEWS

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.
Carpenters' tools at Cheapside.
Tea and Dinner Sets at Cheapside.
Smoke "Nugget Cigar," Meiss & Co.
Drink "Hondl," purest and best of Ceylon teas.
Mrs. Lombard will resume her music teaching January 4, at 56 Collinson street.

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for M. W. W. Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges.

High grade and Household Furniture, Linoleums, and a complete stock of general House Furnishings at Weiler Bros.

The German ship Silo was brought in to the quarantine station yesterday by the tug Pioneer. She is bound for Chemnitz.

Eagle Vortical Pen for teachers; big stock on hand. We are still, in spite of advance in prices, selling foolscap at \$1.50 per ream. Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jameson's).

W. C. T. U.—A parlor meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Sewcort, Richmond Avenue. All members are invited.

The Speedy Crescent.—Messrs. M. W. Waitt & Co. received yesterday a large shipment of Crescent bicycles, direct from the factory at Chicago. They came over the Northern Pacific railway in ten days.

Raffle for Pictures.—The paintings which have been on view in Messrs. Challoner & Mitchell's windows were yesterday raffled, the winning ticket, No. 114, was held by Mr. Wm. Allen, of R. P. Rithet & Co.

"Singers and Their Songs."—Rev. J. C. Spicer lectured last night in the A. O. U. W. hall on "Singers and Their Songs." Dr. Ernest Hall was in the chair.

Few men are foolish enough to tell the readers of a great family journal untruths about their goods. If they do they are soon found out. "HONDL" Ceylon Tea is as represented—therefore keep it always before you.

Yukon Quartz.—"Mr. Ewen Morrison, the mining broker, is prosecuting a diligent exploration of this field for quartz reefs. He has secured many samples from different localities and is having a number of assays made."—Yukon Sun.

Dawson Mail.—"Twenty-two sacks of mail from the outside reached Dawson at about 1 o'clock Sunday morning. As this mail left Bennett at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 5th instant, it was only eight days and six hours in traversing the intervening distance."—Yukon Sun.

The reason physicians always recommend Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is because they know of its absolute purity.

The steamer Tees leaves to-night for Wrangell, Skagway and Northern ports. The following have taken passage on her: F. Walston, J. Burns, J. Gilechrist, A. McCrimmon, J. McCrimmon, Mr. Scharschmidt and family, and Mr. Holland.

Slight Accident.—While engaged at work on the addition being made to Spencer's Arcade, a number of men and a row of serious injury, a scaffolding giving way. W. A. Jones was slightly injured in the leg, necessitating his confinement to the house for a few days.

PERFECTION.

Modern, clean and well-kept appliances; a generous stock of fresh, pure drugs; careful and competent clerks—all go to make our prescription department perfection.

F. W. Fawcett & Co. 43 Govt. St.

Electric Light Fittings.

Graceful,
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Call and Inspect Our New Stock.

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2 Government St. east.

BOWES, THE CHEMIST

WILL REMOVE TWO DOORS

NEARER BANK OF MONTEAL

Rugby Football.—Word has been received from Nanaimo that the Coal City Rugby team will be down here on February 17 to play the return match with Victoria at the Caledonia grounds. They have agreed on Mr. T. C. S. Saunders, of Vancouver, who refereed the Vancouver-Victoria game in Vancouver, as referee.

With army officers Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is a very popular drink.

Police Court Proceedings.—In the police court yesterday, David Scott, charged with being in possession of \$4 worth of money belonging to Thomas Hendry, of 45 Work street, Rock Bay, was dismissed, there being no evidence on which to base a conviction. Gin Wing, charged with perjury, was remanded until this morning. Two Chinamen charged with an infringement of the revenue by-law were remanded until the 14th inst.

Pretty Cold.—"The keenest atmosphere of the season in Dawson made itself felt yesterday (Monday) morning. Standard thermometers, which had at no previous period this season indicated a temperature below 40, registered 52, and the thermometer in the street showed a temperature of 32 degrees below zero. The fall in the temperature for the 36 hours immediately preceding was approximately 46 degrees."—Yukon Sun, Jan. 16.

What We Eat.—Sagohus for generations has been used as an article of food, and very good it is, too, but, strange to say, the people of the coast, and more especially in British Columbia, will not use the genuine sago (which is of a rich brown color), but insist on getting what is known to the trade as seed tapioca, because it is nicer looking. Needless to say, consumers who do know the difference between the two would never think of using seed tapioca when genuine sago can be obtained.

As a tonic, nothing in the world beats Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

Association Football.—A game will be played between the following Victoria teams at Beacon Hill on Saturday, commencing at 3 p.m.: S. Schwengers' eleven—Goal, F. Jones; backs, B. Schwengers and A. Hibbs; half-backs, A. Rutherford, W. A. Lorimer and A. Johnston; forwards, H. Shandley, J. Hunter, J. Noot, R. Livingstone and J. Gaultier; colors, red and blue. W. H. Kinsman's eleven—Goal, W. H. Kinsman; backs, S. Lorimer and W. York; half-backs, W. McKewen, W. Marchant and B. White; forwards, T. Isbister, W. N. Winsby, J. Lorimer, H. G. Lawson and R. Powell; colors, white.

Old Men Entertained.—A very pleasant entertainment organized by Mr. Kitto and family was given to the inmates of the Old Men's Home on Tuesday evening. Mr. Best, the assayer, was present with his magic lantern. His pictures were most amusing and interesting. Messrs. Laundry and William Allen contributed songs and recitations, some of the most amusing singing. Refreshments were received and handed round by Mrs. and the Misses Kitto from the following ladies: Mrs. McInnes, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. T. B. Hall, Mrs. Lenz, Mrs. Kitto and Mrs. McInnes. The old men thoroughly enjoyed themselves and greatly appreciated the kindness of those who contributed to their happiness.

Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is used at all the principal hospitals in the United States. Why is it?

Patriotic Meeting.—A meeting of the patriotic committee was held in the city hall yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Those present were His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. E. Crow, H. C. Baker, C. H. Cuthbert, W. H. Ridgway-Wilson, G. Jeeves and Ald. Cameron. Mr. Kent was appointed treasurer of the funds collected and to be collected. His Worship the Mayor was authorized to add to the committee as required. A communication was received from the department of mines, enclosing \$55 towards the fund for the contingent. It was decided to hold a patriotic meeting at the Drill hall on Friday evening, and a committee of three was appointed, together with the Mayor, to look after the programme. The committee appointed were Messrs. C. H. Lugin, H. Cuthbert and W. Ridgway-Wilson.

WILSON-ERB.

An Early Morning Ceremony at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

Two of Victoria's most popular young folks were yesterday united in the bonds of matrimony at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. The wedding ceremony, which was made man and wife by Biggarstaff Wilson, son of Mr. William Wilson, and Bertha Matilda, second daughter of the late T. E. Erb, occurred at 7 a.m., the early hour chosen being necessitated owing to the determination of the bridal couple to proceed by the steamer Victoria to the Sound, en route to California. But every hour of the day St. Andrew's church was well filled with a representative gathering of the host of friends which the young couple possess in the city. The bride was handsomely attired in a plum-colored Venetian cloth travelling dress, being attended by Miss Shiekhu. The bridegroom was supported by his brother, Mr. Goulding Wilson, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

After the nuptial knot had been tied, the party repaired to the residence of the bride's mother, Douglas street, where a wedding breakfast was partaken of. The large list of costly presents forwarded by a host of friends as tokens of esteem and good wishes eloquently indicate how popular are the young couple in the community.

The wedding breakfast over and good-byes said, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson boarded the steamer Victorian en route to California and Europe, some weeks being spent at the resorts in the former place. A large number of friends were at the wharf to see the wedding party off.

Speaker Suits

The Majority

Legislature Votes Down Resolution Against His Connection With Party Caucus.

Railway Bills Advanced in Committee—Good Progress in General Business.

Wednesday, February 7.

Upon the opening of the house with prayers by Rev. Canon Beauland, a petition was presented by Mr. Joseph Martin from the Vancouver Club, with respect to the proposed amendment and consolidation of the Vancouver city charter.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. Green presented the eleventh report from the private bills committee, stating that the preamble had been duly proved of the bill to incorporate the Synod of New Westminster, but that the rules had not been complied with in the case of the petition for incorporation of the Western Telegraph & Telephone Co., Ltd.

A debate arose as to the desirability of suspending the rules for the benefit of the latter organization, which was admitted to be in the public interest, and the report was finally referred back to the committee for reconsideration of this particular section, recess being taken by the house.

On the resumption of business, a twelfth report was handed up by the committee interested, recommending an extension of time for the reception of petitions by which the Western Telegraph & Telephone Co. will be enabled to complete their incorporation. This report was received and adopted.

A MATTER OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Higgins, addressing himself to a matter of privilege, directed attention to a publication in the Times of Monday, with respect to his missing of the steamer at Vancouver on returning from the inspection of the New Westminster asylum for the insane. He denied that he had been button-holed by any men—had been a different matter—and took full blame to himself for having been foolish enough to miss the Charmer.

"Which charmer?" innocently inquired Hon. Mr. Henderson, while the house smiled audibly. It was the steamer Charmer the junior member for Esquimalt had referred to, and the burden of his complaint against the Times appeared to be that he denied having found fault with Capt. T. K. Tiffin for not having gone back for him. Indeed, he had merely waved a farewell to Mr. Tisdall and then retired behind the shed to metaphorically kick himself. Mr. Prentice endorsed the narration of the incident as given in the Times, as a faithful report so far as he could observe, and the incident thereupon dropped.

PLACER MINING AMENDMENTS.

Bills for the amendment of the Placer Mining Act and amending acts were introduced by Hon. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Joseph Martin—each receiving his first reading and being set for second reading at the next sitting of the house. Mr. Kellie challenged a private member's right to present such legislation, Mr. Speaker, the latter ruled, however, that he could not pronounce upon the admissibility of any measure until he had seen it—and so the first reading was agreed to.

A bill to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act was introduced by Mr. Hume, and also received its introductory reading.

ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED.

Mr. Higgins applied for permission to have dropped from the orders his motion for the printing of the correspondence with respect to the working of the eight-hour law. He understood the documents in question had already been printed.

MR. SPEAKER'S POSITION.

Capt. John Irving moved, seconded by Mr. Price Ellison, that "in the opinion of this house it is a menace to parliamentary institutions for the Speaker of the house to attend party caucuses." The mover explained that his resolution had been prompted in a measure by reports on the question of the Speaker's position that had lately been current, and a feeling that the house should definitely determine the course that a Speaker should take on this question. Personally he thought that the Speaker should not take an active part with either side of the house, inasmuch as he was supposed and expected to be absolutely impartial in his dealings with the house. He asked for a ruling by the house upon the principle involved—which was all that the resolution contemplated.

Hon. Mr. Semlin confessed that he had been considerably interested in this resolution when it appeared on the orders, and somewhat in doubt as to what was meant by the mover. He had wondered how parliamentary institutions and good government could be in any way affected, one way or another, by the Speaker attending or not attending the caucuses of the party to which he might owe allegiance. He regretted to see that the mover had in no way supported, simplified or made good his position. As for the party status of the Speaker, it had always been the practice of this, as other houses, to select for the Speaker's office a man of high standing and of the dominant party, and he failed to see wherein the Speaker became any more a partisan by attending the caucuses of the party with which he might be in sympathy. It certainly could have no bearing or effect upon his position or his impartiality as Speaker of the house.

Mr. Turner expressed very considerable surprise at the position taken by the leader of the government on this question, the motion being one which he

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Three lots, containing one and a half acres, with 120 feet frontage, on Dallas Road; \$1,600.00.

One and one-half acres (nearly) on Rockland Avenue; \$2,500.00.

Two and one-half acres on the Esquimalt Road; \$2,000.00.

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(Mr. Turner) believed to express but what should be the view of all members of both political parties—that the Speaker should occupy the most independent position. He questioned if any Speaker in the history of popular government in British Columbia had ever taken so prominent a party part as to attend a caucus, and holding that the attendance at caucuses could not but stimulate a feeling of partiality in the breast of the Speaker, pointed out that the Speakers of the past in British Columbia (regardless of party allegiance) had refrained from attending any caucuses or other distinctly party functions. It had not been assumed in this resolution that the Speaker had violated this unwritten but well understood law; it was merely to affirm and make more definite the principle that he should not do so. During his own connection with public life he well remembered that the Speakers had distinctly declined to attend the caucuses or other government dinners or other entertainments limited strictly to members of the party. They had no doubt pursued this course with regard to the importance of disentangling themselves as much as possible from the suspicion of party bias, and in order to be like Caesar's wife—above suspicion. He could see no objection on the part of either side to this resolution, which went no further than to assert an abstract principle, although it had been introduced possibly in consequence of rumors that had recently been current.

Hon. Mr. Forster, who had resigned the chair to Mr. Kellie, thought that a resolution of this character could not be introduced without serious reflection upon the Speaker of the day. Indeed, the mover had said that he introduced it in consequence of certain rumors, which he had not seen fit to speak of more openly or directly. It was a slap at the Speaker, and no one could describe it otherwise. He did not know anything as to the course pursued by the Speakers, but as for himself he had not attended any caucus of the party since the situation in the house became acute. If it were deemed necessary by the house to enact such a rule as contemplated in the resolution, he maintained that it should be incorporated in the proper manner in the rules of the house—not by a resolution which, no matter how otherwise described, could not be taken as anything else than a reflection upon the Speaker.

Mr. McPhillips, after the remarks of the member for Delta, desired to make his position very clear in supporting the resolution. He did not support it as voicing a reflection upon Mr. Speaker, but as an abstract principle. The Speaker should be as thoroughly dissociated from party politics as possible. He held that the resolution was justifiable by the traditions and practice of parliament—even the Imperial house—and cited May, p. 82, in support of this position.

Mr. Booth would have preferred not have had this resolution brought forward, but now that it had been laid before the house, he could not see whether either side could reasonably take exception to it. He noted that the member for Delta had said that he had not attended the caucus since the situation had become acute. It was therefore to be inferred that he had done so at some earlier period, and he thought this was against the principle approved by this and other houses. The Speaker should be absolutely impartial, and he should do nothing that would (even while possibly not disturbing his impartiality) give any offence to the minority. As long as he had been identified with parliamentary life in British Columbia no Speaker had attended party caucuses.

Mr. Joseph Martin could see that the member for Delta and the Premier were not quite in accord. He could not see that matters were more acute now than they were when the resolution was introduced. Nor could he agree with the Premier's suggestions, but held that all should agree with the resolution. The uniform practice of similar legislatures had been that as soon as a member was elected Speaker, he practically ceased to be an active member of that party. For this reason, it was the custom for the British Speaker to be elected by acclamation, and the Speaker (Baker) regarded such attendance as most unseemly, especially in view of the oath. The present resolution was in no way personal, and he was astonished that the government should have so misinterpreted it.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

NOLTE
GLASSES
ADJUSTED
EYES TESTED
FREE.

B. C. POTTERY CO., Ltd.

Cor. Broad and Pandora Sts.
P. O. Box 236 - Victoria, B. C.

Manufacturers of vitrified, salt-glazed sewer pipe and sanitary fittings, flower pots, agricultural drain tile, fire proofing tile, fire bricks, re-pressed bricks, etc., etc. N.B.—Reduced prices on flower pots.

The Hutcheson Co., L't'd.

Victoria's Popular Store.

February 6th., 1900.

FOR EVENING WEAR

SUPERB SILKS. Fashion is lavish in her designs of rich silks for evening wear, and the Westside's silk stock continues to attract attention for elegance of style and economy in prices.

Fancy Opera Silks, 65c yard.
Rich Colored Satins, 75c yard.
New French Bengalines, 75c yard.

OPERA WRAPS. These are superb garments in delicate tints, as light and airy as moonlight mist, as soft as thistledown. Every style is guided by that remarkable magnificence that marks the Westside's conceptions as the choicest in the city.

Special Prices Opera Wraps, \$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00.

OPERA GLOVES. The Westside's kid gloves are culled from the best stocks that France produces. All the delicate color-tones that Dame Fashion has decreed shall lead for style to choose from.

8 Button Length Suede Mousquetaire Gloves, \$1.50!

12 Button Length Suede Mousquetaire Gloves, \$1.75.

27 Inch Suede Mousquetaire Gloves, \$2.00, \$2.25.

EVERYTHING FOR THE BALL OR OPERA

AT THE WESTSIDE

THE HUTCHESON CO., LTD., Government St., Victoria.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED GOLF CAPS
All Large and Choice Lot of

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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HORTICULTURAL

TREE SPRAY

Manufactured by W. J. PENDRAY, under the directions of R. M. Palmer, Government Inspector.

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\$40,000 TO L'VEN ON MORTGAGE.

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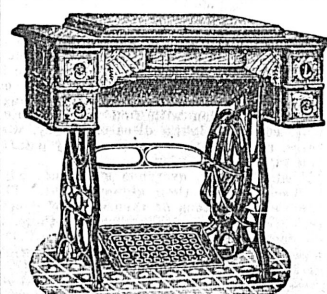
A very useful little table was recently published by the late Peter J. Leech, of Victoria, entitled:

Hour Angles Without Logarithms.

It was originally intended for the use of surveyors in Canada, but the results obtained from it are sufficiently accurate to be of great service to navigators in the latitudes mentioned, viz., 40 degrees to 60 degrees north, and 40 degrees to 60 degrees south.

Should the navigator prefer to determine his hour angle and the usual manner, Mr. Leech's table will prove invaluable as affording a ready check upon his work. Copies of the table may be had at the bookstores, or at the office of the Great Printing & Publishing Company, Victoria.

PRICE \$2.00



THE NEW LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC.

For over thirty years the Standard of excellence, the Leader in all modern improvements; Lock Stitch or Chain Stitch. Cheap machines from \$25.00 up. Needles and Supplies for all machines, at Opp. Old P.O. FLETCHER BROS., 93 Government St.

Speaker Suits

The Majority.

(Continued From Fifth Page.)

Hon. Mr. Henderson said that he too had not anticipated having to speak, but the honorable member for South East Kootenay was so childlike and bland that he could not overlook some of his remarks. Col. Baker had said that nothing was to be done by the opposition side of the house in moving and supporting this resolution. The Attorney-General did not exactly see what Col. Baker meant by this, for the mover of the resolution had given as his ground for moving it "that certain rumors had been in circulation," while the honorable member for Vancouver (Mr. Martin) gave a distinct intimation of the reason why he was supporting this resolution. Under these circumstances he could not see how Col. Baker could say that there was no attempt made to attach this resolution to the conduct of the present Speaker. He thought it was clearly shown that there was an attempt to cast a reflection upon the Speaker. (Opposition cries of "No.")

The Attorney-General was glad to hear the honorable member for Vancouver say "No," but, he said, whatever might be the views of the majority, it would go out to the country, if this resolution passed, and the Speaker was censured. That would inevitably be the result of the passage of such a resolution, and he intended to oppose the motion because he thought it was unnecessary.

Mr. Helmecken thought the debate had gone beyond the limits of the resolution. He would not speak of questioning the Speaker's fairness. He always hoped to uphold the dignity of the house and the Speaker. All the speakers had said they had no objection to the spirit of this resolution being incorporated in the rules of the house, and he did not see, therefore, why the resolution should not pass. He always had entertained the greatest respect for the Speaker, and always hoped to merit the same from him.

The resolution was then put and defeated on a straight party vote of 19 to 17. Mr. Prentice voting with the government.

CHILCAT PASS RAILWAY.

In moving the second reading of the Chilcat Pass Railway bill, Mr. Kellie explained that it was proposed to incorporate a company to build a line of railway from the town of Lynda to a point on the Dalton trail, a considerable section of British Columbia territory—known to be rich in copper—being thereby opened up. The proposed road would neither parallel nor otherwise interfere with any other road.

Mr. Joseph Martin regarded this as one of several bills now pending, with which the house would require to proceed with due caution. He had no objection to the line in question, but in respect to all lines seeking an outlet in the ports of Lynn Canal, he held that the government should proceed with full regard for the unsettled boundary question, and the expressed determination of the federal authorities not to charter lines in this locality until this important issue had been definitely passed upon. He had no objection to the railway proposed to be chartered—as was well known, he was heartily in favor of railway competition—but the situation in the North at the present time was distinctly peculiar, and the British Columbia authorities should move on this subject with caution as not to conflict with or defeat Canadian policy. If it should turn out that British Columbia should not eventually have a port on Lynn Canal, the efforts of all Canadians (and all British Columbians more especially) should be directed toward the securing of a railway outlet to the coast from the coast into the northern country—either Port Simpson or some other suitable port undeniably within British territory. He brought this matter forward in order either that an expression might be had from the government, or that the debate might be adjourned to enable the government to consider the important issue which it appeared to him might be involved.

Mr. Helgesen did not agree with the conclusions of the last speaker.

Hon. Mr. Semlin, replying to Mr. Martin, declared that this was by no means a new question. It had been under consideration for years, and was pretty thoroughly understood throughout the province. In this connection the conclusion had been reached that until it was known that there would be local feeders of importance for a line from a Canadian port into the Far North and Northwest, such as a road from Port Simpson, it was useless to look for such a road as an active competitor for business with the road direct from Lynn Canal. This road would necessarily involve a much shorter haul, and consequently would be favored by trade, besides costing infinitely less in the first instance.

Mr. Booth thought that the Premier quite missed the point of Mr. Martin's argument, with which he agreed—namely that care should be taken not to conflict with the federal policy in regard to railways in the North—in view of the undecided boundary question. The Dominion government was trying to obtain a port on Lynn Canal for Canada, and while the United States virtually admitted the right of Canada to such a port, they said they would not give it—they were in possession and proposed to remain so. They even admitted that Skagway was properly in Canada, but they would not relinquish that city. It therefore became the duty of Canada not to further promote the development of the country held by the Americans until this important question had been properly determined. By passing this bill hurriedly it was possible that the government of British Columbia might be establishing another port on Lynn Canal for the advantage of the Americans and against the interests of Canada. Much of the present difficulty would have been avoided, but for the action of the Canadian Senate in killing the chances of the Canadian road to the Far North—if it had been built, there never would have been any White Pass road nor any city of Skagway.

Mr. Martin again explained his point. It was not as the Premier had gathered; he merely wished to know if the government had carefully considered whether the chartering of this road would not conflict with the federal scheme concerning railways in the North, and the settlement of the boundary dispute.

Mr. Macpherson held that the chartering of this railway did not apply to the general case at all, inasmuch as the road did not propose to go into the Northwest Territories at the present or any future date. It was purely a local road to open up a limited district, all in British Columbia, and develop its resources.

Captain Irving held that the argument of Mr. Booth was "not worth consideration," as the Americans had already taken possession of Pyramid Harbor. This was merely a short line through a new

camp of copper ore, and the government and the house should do their best to put it through at once.

Mr. McPhillips argued at length that in this as other cases the policy of the government was shown as being to entirely disregard the federal authority. It was futile to expect from such a government any consideration for national interests. He endorsed Mr. Martin's logic as strong and cogent, and hoped to see the government experience a change of heart in the near future.

Mr. Kellie denied that this road could possibly be replaced by any all-Canadian road; there was no other route possible into the country to be opened up, and the railway was intended to be ultimately extended anywhere else. Port Simpson was six hundred miles away in another direction, this road only proposing to extend a matter of thirty-five or forty miles.

Mr. Higgins wanted an assurance that the special provisions of the bill had been accepted by the government. Mr. Martin said Mr. Eberts agreed with much that had been said by the introducer of the bill, but took occasion to join issue with the remarks of the Premier. While this road did not touch the question of federal policy in connection with northern railway building, it was distinctly a railway for the opening up of the northern part of the province, and he regretted to see that this was a subject which the Premier apparently regarded as of no importance whatever. In dealing with the relative advantages of the proposed railways of the north, it was not to be overlooked that while a Canadian line started much further south and the road from Lynn Canal would therefore be more direct, the sea voyage was at the same time shortened by the Canadian route, and time saved thereby. The government, he heard was utterly blind to the importance of opening up the rich northern districts of the province, and of diverting the Yukon trade from the coast to the interior of the province. He would vote for the second reading, but he strongly disagreed with this portion of the Premier's remarks.

The second reading carried, only Mr. Booth voting "No."

KOOTENAY ELECTRIC CO.

Colonel Baker, in moving the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light & Power Company, explained that this was solely for the purpose of incorporating a company which would utilize available water power, and provide a suitable plant to light the town of Fernie by electricity, and supply power in the adjacent neighborhood. The names of the gentlemen appearing as promoters was a guarantee of the financial ability of the company to carry through its proposals, while due security had been made in the bill for the preservation of the rights of the province and the public.

Mr. Helmecken had not yet had opportunity of inspecting the bill, the debate was adjourned upon the motion of Mr. Macpherson.

TAKU AND ATLIN RAILWAY.

The second reading of the bill to incorporate the Taku and Atlin Railway & Navigation Company (Mr. Green) was agreed to, after the father of this measure had explained to the house that the road in question did not come within the scope of the argument of Mr. Martin. It was merely to provide for a very necessary portage.

Mr. McPhillips pointed out that there were in the bill certain sections which in his opinion would lead to its disallowance. He reserved the right to move for their elimination when the measure reached the committee stage.

ROCK BAY & SALMON RAILWAY.

Mr. Tisdall in presenting the bill to incorporate the Rock Bay & Salmon Railway for second reading, explained that this was not a speculative road, but a line proposed to be built by well known firm of lumbermen having headquarters at Vancouver, in the carrying out of their business. It would extend from Johnson straits to Campbell lake, and would go far toward developing and opening up the resources of this portion of the country.

Mr. Wells believed that there would be a necessity for reducing the bonding power of the company, and announced that he would probably have an amendment to propose in this connection when the bill reached committee. He did not, however, intend to oppose the second reading. Mr. McPhillips also intimated that he would, at the committee stage, move for the amendment proposed for the diminution of certain sections that to him appeared objectionable.

VANCOUVER & LULU ISLAND RAILWAY.

The bill to amend the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company's act of 1897, by extending the time for completion of the road from three years to five years, was presented for second reading by Mr. Helmecken, and the reading carried, the bill being set for committee at the next sitting of the house.

On the house resuming shortly after 8:30 Mr. Macpherson presented a petition from the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council asking that the eight-hour law be not interfered with.

COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENTS.

The house again went into committee on the Companies bill (No. 20) with Mr. Robertson in the chair.

Mr. McPhillips moved the following as a new clause: "Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, it shall be lawful for companies incorporated under any statute of this province, whose principal and main business is to acquire tracts of land, with the object of sub-dividing the same into lots and selling such lots within the limits of the province, provided such companies have paid all debts legally owing by them, or have made ample provision for the payment of the same, testimony by a statutory declaration made by the secretary of the company, such statutory declaration to be filed with the registrar of joint stock companies—to declare and pay dividends out of the monies being the net proceeds of the sale of their lands so subdivided as aforesaid, and all such dividends and payments shall be taken and paid as if they were a dividend of the capital of such company."

AFTER THE DECLARATION.

"A resolution passed by the shareholders holding at least two-thirds in value of the paid up capital stock of the company, at a meeting duly called for that purpose, shall be necessary for the declaration and payment of such dividends, and such taken and paid only by the registrar after the expiration of ten days from the filing of the statutory declarations hereinbefore required to be filed with the registrar of joint stock companies."

"A copy of every such resolution, under the seal of the company, and certified to by the secretary of the company, shall be filed at the office of the registrar of joint stock companies within ten days after the passing of the resolution, and ten days shall elapse after the filing thereof before payment out of any such dividends to the shareholders shall be made."

"After the filing of every such resolution with the registrar of joint stock companies, the registrar shall, by a public notice published in four issues of the British Columbia Gazette, declare to what sum the capital of any such company by such payment of dividends stands reduced."

In speaking to the resolution, Mr. McPhillips said while it was undesirable to change the law more than was necessary, it seemed to him wise to anticipate the future somewhat and provide safeguards which may be needed here in Canada and British Columbia, though the English law on the subject has not such a provision as that now offered. Where companies were formed for and dealt exclusively in land, they are not now able to distribute as dividends the proceeds of the sales of the lands which are really the assets of the company. The resolution, it will be found, provides the method in which this may be done while safeguarding the interests of all concerned.

Hon. Mr. Cotton wanted to know what cheap and easy way a creditor of the company could oppose the reduction of capital. These Mr. McPhillips said the company could and should institute proceedings to restrain the company from acting, provided the statements made by the company had not been truthful. If a company were seeking to delude the public they could as easily delude the court. A false declaration would do this, but even if the judge should interpose it would be all the worse for the company as the hon. the President of the Council thought it was putting too much responsibility on the registrar by requiring him to do a lot of clerical work to reduce the capital, not by the amount of the dividends paid, but by the value of the assets left. Mr. McPhillips illustrated a case in which the shareholders, to be reasonable to allow the shareholders to have their profits, and if they like wind up their company.

The amendment was finally adopted, and the committee reported the bill complete with amendments.

THE HOUSE WENT INTO COMMITTEE ON THE SUPREME COURT BILL, WITH MR. PRENTICE IN THE CHAIR.

The Attorney-General said he had given some consideration to the suggestion that there should be certain fixed sittings of the Full court in the Kootenays, but he thought it would be inadvisable to make this a feature of the statute at present. These sittings were fixed by order-in-council, and if fixed by statute, he was sure it would not work out well in practice. The chairman here called everybody to order and Messrs. Pooley and Joseph Martin in particular. The latter said he had another bill to amend the Supreme Court Act and if it passed would suggest that the two be consolidated in the present bill containing a committee till then. Mr. Pooley moved a new section, fixing the court vacation for August and September. Mr. Joseph Martin said those months would suit those best who were inclined to spend their holidays in shooting or fishing, but in July and August there was less legal business to be attended to.

The President of the Council suggested it would be in order to ask the judges and lawyers which they would sooner do, work or go fishing. (Laughter.)

Mr. J. M. Martin wanted four sittings in the Kootenays.

Mr. McPhillips said the Law Society had asked the government to make the court during the summer months of the year from a business point of view. He would like the matter laid over till the Bar Association could be heard from.

Mr. Eberts did not see that it made much difference, but it might be as well to allow the matter to stand over. The hon. the Attorney-General said the judges had not made any suggestions regarding the holidays. He was quite agreeable that the proposed section should receive consideration. This section was laid over.

Mr. Joseph Martin proposed a new section to fix four sittings of the court to try civil actions at Rossland and at Nelson at the time of the session with additional sittings at the latter place to be given notice of at least six months previous by order-in-council. Continuing, Mr. Martin said the Attorney-General was in error; the courts were not fixed by order-in-council. The judges fixed that and in practice the system had been found to be practicable.

The Attorney-General explained where he was right, and then moved that the committee rise and report progress, which was done.

NEW WESTMINSTER RELIEF.

The house went into committee on the New Westminster Relief bill. Mr. Macpherson in the chair. The several clauses were passed without debate, and the bill was reported complete without amendment. The report was adopted, and the bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE REVENUE TAX.

In moving the second reading of the Revenue Tax bill, Hon. Mr. Cotton said the object was to make a change in the act as far as it affects the four cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo, and the provincial revenue tax. This was in connection with the Public School bill which the hon. member had just introduced. He said that several other towns will soon be placed in the same category regarding the per capita tax. There had consequently been considerable friction, chiefly in the collection of the Chinese tax, and it had been considered desirable for the government to cancel the arrangement previously made with the four cities named and grant them, of course, compensation. The hon. Mr. Cotton then briefly explained the reason for several clauses referring to the collection of the tax from Chinese, many of whom had been passed on one receipt, and in some cases Chinese had uttered false receipts. These amendments had been suggested after a conference with collectors.

Mr. Higgins held that this was not in order, but Mr. Cotton said that point had been considered. It was not a question of new taxes, but it was only transferring from one to another department.

Mr. Eberts and Mr. McPhillips did not agree with Hon. Mr. Cotton; they held the point was well taken. Mr. Turner also took this view, and referred to the fact that the School bill referred to had been brought down by messages from his honor the Lieutenant-Governor for that reason.

Mr. Macpherson said there was no new appropriation.

Hon. Mr. Cotton said the government had no object in doing anything irregular, and if a message from His Honor were necessary it would be got. The Attorney-General held the point was not well taken; the incidence of the impost was not changed; merely an explanatory clause had been left out.

The Speaker reserved his judgment on this point. Several authorities were cited for his guidance, and the debate was adjourned.

RAILWAY ASSESSMENTS.

In moving the second reading of the Railway Assessment bill the Attorney-General said it was solely to correct a clerical error in ch. 180 of the Revised Statutes. The house then adjourned until 2 p.m. Thursday.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Earnest Words From Sources That Seem to Be Entirely Reliable.

New York Christian Advocate.

The Very Rev. James Green, dean of Maritzburg, who emigrated to Cape Colony in 1848, and was dean under the almost forgotten Bishop Coleman, and his successors since 1857, has written to a friend in England some suggestive words:

"Up to this time God's chastening hand has been heavy on the English in South Africa, in the sufferings which so many hundreds of our women have had to endure, and are still enduring, and nothing but poverty fronts, we may say, thousands; but I look forward to the English supremacy being re-established in the end, if we will but humble ourselves before God. I do so, because the Transvaal government is a military oligarchy, corrupt, oppressive, and blindly ambitious, whereas ours always aims at being just and generous; so, while the Transvaal would scornfully tread us under foot, we are ready to give up all which everywhere equal rights with ourselves."

Therefore it is that I trust to see the Queen's sovereignty upheld, but how soon God only knows. The war is a civil war reaching from Capetown to Delagoa Bay, and the Dutch have been diligently preparing for it for twenty years, but I hope the energy with which they have commenced the war will hasten the end. They have apparently brought their whole force into the field, having themselves no reserves to fall back upon. Their efforts must consequently expend themselves in a short time, and then let us pray that peace may be restored."

But they will not attract quite so much attention as a communication in the Mission World from the Rev. J. S. Moffat, son of the celebrated Dr. Moffat, and brother-in-law of Dr. Livingstone:

"With the thunderous clash of arms all around us, it may seem scarcely a time to secure a hearing on anything like the religious and civil warfare of the native in South Africa. Yet the war now going on between white men is being watched by the native with intense concern. As one of them put it to me the other day: 'If the English win, then we black men can breathe and live; if the Boers win, then we may as well die, for we shall be no more looked upon as men, but as cattle; so we shall all go home and pray to God to give us arms of the English strong.' And this is really the question of the day in South Africa: Are we to have all men, British, Boer and aboriginal, dwelling together with equal rights as men under the British flag, or are we to have the domination of a lower oligarchy over British and blacks alike? In the former case the black man is not a human being."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

London, Feb. 7.—The markets here were very confident all day on the war developments.

New York, Feb. 7.—The stock market today offered a striking demonstration of the weakness engendered by the sudden and violent advance in prices and the reckless speculative ventures thereby invited. The market was a prey to the hands of speculators who have been buying stocks for a week past on margin with borrowed money. In the latter part of the day the bears swooped upon the market, forcing prices down with apparent recklessness and playing havoc with speculative accounts held on narrow margins. The wiping out of those margins left no alternative to the holders but to throw over their stocks in order to save losses. Prices closed as follows:

Amn. Cotton Oil	35 1/2
Amn. Tob.	105 1/2
Amn. Sugar	112 1/2
Anacosta	45 1/2
Atchafalaya	21 1/2
A. S. & W.	57 1/2
B. & O.	62 1/2
C. B. & Q.	120 1/2
Chicago Gas	108
C. & N. W.	136
C. R. I. & P.	109 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	124 1/2
Can. Tob.	34 1/2
D. & H.	115
R. G.	73 1/2
Gen. Elec.	59 1/2
Gen. Steel	73 1/2
Fed. Elec.	127
L. & N.	81 1/2
Int.	90
Mo. P.	47
Nat. Lead	28 1/2
Nor. Pac.	52 1/2
Nor. Pac. pfd.	75 1/2
N. Y. C.	135 1/2
P. M.	42 1/2
Reading	18 1/2
Southern Ry.	12 1/2
Sou. Pac.	39 1/2
T. & P.	16 1/2
U. S. Leather	17
U. S. Rubber pfd.	102
U. P.	56 1/2
Wabash pfd.	21 1/2
W. U.	86 1/2
Com. Cable in Montreal	167 1/2
C. P. R. in London	194

Money on call steady at 2 1/2%; last loan 2 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange easier at \$187 1/2 for demand, and at \$184 1/2 for sixty days. Posted rates \$185 1/2 for 60 days. Commercial bills \$183 1/2. Bar silver 47 1/2. Government bonds strong.

Rosin Armer; strained common to good \$14 1/2 for 100 lb. Turpentine firm. Pig Iron dull; Northern \$26 1/2. Copper quiet; brokers and exchange \$10.25. Lead steady; brokers \$4.45; exchange \$4.70. Tin quiet; strikers \$20.25 for 100 lb.; plates steady. Spelter steady; domestic \$4.72 1/2.

New York, Feb. 7.—Wheat options opened firm at 1/2.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Wheat closed—Feb. 65 1/2; May 68 1/2; July 69 1/2. Corn—Feb. 31 1/2; May 33 1/2; July 34 1/2. Oats—May 23 1/2; July 23 1/2.

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound: Vio. Book & S. Co., Langley & Co., T. N. Hibben & Co., W. S. Fraser & Co., W. S. Fraser & Co., Vito & Brooks, G. C. Hinton & Co., F. B. Stewart & Co., J. W. Jones, E. G. Prior & Co., J. H. Vipond, G. E. Munroe & Co.



Ladies Tell Each Other

of the comfort and security afforded to them by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Headaches and Backaches that come expectedly or unexpectedly are charmed away, and the rich, red blood made by

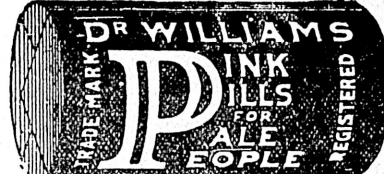
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

shows itself in the rosy cheeks and clear, bright eyes of those who use them. These pills are not a purgative; they give strength instead of taking it away. They act directly on the blood and nerves; invigorate the body; regulate the functions, and restore health and strength to the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. Mothers anxious for the healthy development of their growing girls should insist upon their taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

IN A DECLINE.

Mr. W. Goodwin, Argyle Sound, N.S., says:—"After the birth of my first child I was in poor health and unable to recover my strength. I had a severe pain in my left side and lung, which almost made it impossible for me to breathe. I had a bad cough day and night, and was troubled with night sweats, and on awakening found myself very weak. My complexion was sallow, and my appetite entirely gone. All my friends believed me to be in a decline. Our family physician attended me for a long time but I got no better. Then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Acting on this advice I bought a supply, and continued their use for a couple of months, when my health was fully restored. I am sincere in saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life."

The wonderful success of this remedy has led to many attempts at imitation and substitution, but these never cured anyone. Refuse any package that does not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Put up in packages that look like the engraving on the right, the wrapper printed in red ink. Sold by all dealers, but if in doubt send to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.



WAR NOTES.

At Ladysmith some wonderful escapes are related. While a man was lying in bed a shell entered the window of his room, passed over his bed a few inches above him and buried itself in the floor, throwing it up and wrecking the woodwork of the house. A carbine was sitting on a box inside his tent, when a large fragment of a shell passed between his legs, destroyed the box and smashed three rifles within the tent. A trooper stood between two horses; both horses were killed; the man was unhurt.

A shell pierced the wall of a room where a civilian was shaving. It passed within two feet of the man, wrecked the room, but left him with scarcely a scratch.

Capt. Valentine's house, in which Col. Rhodes and Lord Avea mess, was struck by two shells, the second piercing the roof and wrecking the interior. A soldier servant was fatally injured.

was most determined, and the defense equally tenacious. The British were strongly entrenched, and the walls of their redoubts were skillfully loopholed. The contest was so close that the rifles were frequently fired at an arm's length between the opposing forces. It was in fact a hand-to-hand encounter in the gray dawn. The men on both sides fought like demons, the horror and bewilderment of the scene presenting a picture without parallel in the experience of those who took part in the encounter.

Among the invalids proceeding home is Private James Williamson, of the Black Watch, a native of Montreal. He was struck by six bullets at Magersfontein. One bullet hit a testament and passed through his left arm, which it broke. He thus owes his life to the possession of a copy of the Scriptures. Williamson was shot through the left foot, left thigh, right shoulder, right leg and back.

The British soldiers speak in wonder of the amazing quickness of the Australian in mastering the country. The colonials can find their way in the blackest night out of any district into which they have gone by day; and every man can fight on his own account without needing to be officered. On their way back from an expedition at Grampian the camp was found in a waterless district, but was supplied with crystal water by the miners among the Australians, who had dug out a well. The engineers had been ordered to join them in the work, but the Australians asked to be permitted to do it alone.

It is reported from Pretoria that negotiations are proceeding between the British and Transvaal authorities for an exchange of prisoners.

Several English families passing the winter at Allassio, on the Italian Riviera, have placed their villas at the disposal of invalided British officers.

The Old Time Flavor . . .

which earned for Havana Cigars, their great reputation is the marked characteristic of the 1894 Tobacco Crop—Every

PHAROAH CIGAR

is made of this fine 1894 Havana and cannot be excelled. They are pure, unadulterated fragrance. 2 for 25 cents at Club, Café and Cigar Store.

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PURE OAK TANNED

BELTING

is the only

Genuine Oak Tanned Belt made in the Dominion.

MONTREAL. TORONTO.

BOVRIL

BOVRIL is infinitely more nourishing than Extract of Meat or Home Made Beef Tea. For INVALIDS and CONVALESCENTS, it is absolutely needful.

Alas! my poor Brother

Have you noticed that one pound of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea is equal to a pound and a quarter of any other kind?

A Resume Of Year's Work

Annual Report of Committee of the James Bay Athletic Association.

Success of Club Members in Various Branches of Sport.

The annual report of the committee of management of the J.B.A.A., submitted at the meeting on Tuesday evening, follows:

To the Shareholders and Members of the J. B. A. A.:

Gentlemen: The managing committee of the James Bay Athletic Association herewith submit their ninth annual report on the condition and progress of the club during the year just ended.

We are again able to state that the past year has been one of the most satisfactory in the annals of the association, the enthusiasm prevailing in all club sports and the large number taking an active part therein very greatly exceeding all previous records.

The secretary-treasurer's financial statement herewith presented also shows a healthy improvement. During the year our membership has increased from 155 to 212. 76 new members having been added to the roll and 49 resignations received.

We will now present for your consideration under appropriate heads various matters that have arisen since the last annual meeting.

HOUSE.

The house committee at the commencement of the year delegated to each of its members the management of a particular portion of the work, and the system was found to work very satisfactorily, each branch being very carefully looked after.

The interest in the whist competitions has not been so great as in previous years, owing, undoubtedly, to the strong counter-attraction of hand-ball, which has filled the gymnasium nightly. Nevertheless, the whist tournaments were held during the winter months. A match is in course of arrangement, and will be played shortly between the J. B. A. A. and the Pacific Club.

In the early summer a very successful smoking concert was held, the proceeds of which were used for the benefit of the club. The committee and the referee committee would suggest that a series of these entertainments be given during the coming year, as a means of bringing the members together and of introducing new members and visitors to the club.

The annual festivities in connection with ushering in the new year were duly observed by the club, and again all records were broken, both in point of attendance and in the excellence of the entertainment provided. Fully one hundred and twenty members and friends of the club were present and everyone voted the affair an immense success.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

A strong effort was made to revive public interest in field sports, a branch of athletics which has fallen to a low ebb in Victoria in the past few years. Invitations and entry forms were forwarded to all athletic clubs on the coast some twenty-three in all, and favorable replies were received from several of these, but local athletes failed to evince the slightest interest in the sport, and it was reluctantly decided to abandon the project rather than to hold any but a first-class meet. This result is very much to be regretted, and it is a great pity that in a city of the size of Victoria, where the support of at least one good amateur athletic meeting in the year.

BASKET-BALL.

Our 1898-1899 basket-ball team have again demonstrated their superiority, by winning the local championship for the year, from the five other teams belonging to the Victoria Basket-Ball League, having nine (9) games won to their credit and only one lost. The game that was lost by our players was a score of 2 to 0 by the No. 3 Company of the Fifth Regiment, who hold the distinction of being the only team who have lowered our colors in this line. The aggregate of points scored by our players in the ten matches was the large number of seventy-six, as against twenty-one scored by our opponents.

Your committee had the great satisfaction of securing as one of the features of the celebration in honor of Her Majesty on the 24th of May last, an open air match between the Seattle Y.M.C.A. and our own team. The game was a very close and interesting one and as usual resulted in a win for the association.

A return match was played with Seattle in December last, and was again won by the team rather easily, by our association. We are very sorry to say that the basket-ball league has become defunct, owing to the fact that all the teams, other than our own, have apparently lost interest and have not reorganized. Our players, however, have not lost any enthusiasm in the game, and have already played several matches, in all of which they have been successful. Our boys are now engaged in a series of three matches against a team from Victoria West, for prizes presented by the Fifth Regiment band, and no doubt will give a good account of themselves.

HAND-BALL AND GYMNASIUM.

We are glad to report that the exalted expectations which the late committee expressed in their last report regarding the introduction of hand-ball in the club's list of games have been fully realized. There has been a steadily increasing number of enthusiasts throughout the year, three very successful tournaments have been gotten up and your committee have at all times been alive to the interests of this branch of sport. During the month of December the committee assisted a number of the members in securing the services of Prof. Christ as an instructor in boxing, fencing and wrestling; a class of twenty-five was organized and made good progress. The Professor was unexpectedly called North in January, and the class, we regret to say, had to be disbanded. The floor of the gymnasium has been stained, and it is hoped that the club will be able to paint the walls during the coming year. The old gas ex-

tures have been removed and the electric lights furnished, with powerful reflectors, thereby saving the club a considerable amount of money.

We fully realize that during the winter months the gymnasium is the most attractive branch of the club and we would strongly recommend that at all times every effort should be made to further the interest of your gymnastic members.

LACROSSE.

After a good deal of discussion and careful consideration, your committee decided to include this branch of sport in accordance with suggestions thrown out in last year's annual report. The old Capital Lacrosse having disbanded, the association immediately took steps to enter the B. C. League, a schedule of matches being arranged and four teams in all entered. Many unforeseen difficulties presented themselves from time to time during the season. Although not successful in winning the championship, our team made a very good showing, taking second place in the league, but we do not think it advisable for the incoming committee to consider the matter of continuing this branch of sport in the association for the coming season.

BOATING.

Your committee have much pleasure in reporting that our association have again shown their superiority over the crews of the Northwest, and have succeeded in securing the absolute ownership of the hand-some Challenge cup, which has occupied a place in our Cup case for the past three years. Contrary to expectations, our crew, consisting of Messrs. McKay, Laing, McNeill and Jesse, entered in the 24th of May regatta, and suffered defeat at the hands of our Vancouver friends. While this is to be regretted, still your committee think that it will do much to increase and enliven the interest in this branch of sport, and hope that it will be the means of ensuring the attendance of outside crews at this regatta from year to year.

The annual regatta of the North Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held at Vancouver on the 30th of June and the 1st of July, at which we were in the proud position of being able to enter for every event. The junior fours took place on the first day, and resulted in favor of the Portland crew—our boat, unfortunately, being damaged a short distance from the starting point by striking some obstacle.

Our old friend Mr. O'Sullivan, who for the junior singles, but as is his usual custom, gracefully gave way to his opponents and lost the race.

On the following day, however, the Fates were more kind. For the sixth year in succession our senior crew, composed of Messrs. O'Sullivan, Scott, Jones and White, captured the championship for the North Pacific Coast—a record of which we have just cause to be proud.

Mr. W. I. Scott again showed his superiority over his opponents and secured the championship in single sculls for our association, and with the assistance of Mr. O'Sullivan, who was down to the doubles—our crew having entered simply to fill the event, though handicapped through having no boat of our own.

Mention should here be made of the kind treatment accorded our representatives while in Vancouver. Among the many courtesies extended was a duty supper served in the Vancouver Club, in which probably the largest number of oarsmen (either past or present) participated who have ever gathered together in this province.

It is a source of great pleasure to your committee to state that our efforts in this branch of sport did not confine themselves to our shell crews, but that a large number of members entered with enthusiasm into the club races held from time to time. Our annual regatta as usual proved a success, a large number of visitors being present, in spite of the counter attraction of the Flumerfelt cup was, after a number of spirited races, captured by a crew captained by Mr. J. K. Macrae.

At the commencement of the boating season it was arranged to hold a series of club races, in order that the interest in rowing might be increased among the younger members of the association. Although not as many took part in these races as should have been done so, considering our large membership roll, still the series proved a success and should encourage the incoming committee to use every endeavor to carry on the same and encourage the sport in which this association has for so long been efficient.

Your committee also beg to report that, acting upon the suggestion of a large number of members, they have placed an order with Mr. T. Jones for a tub pair, which should prove of great service to those who are not sufficiently expert to use the lap-stroke.

The association has lost one of its most valued and enthusiastic members through the death of our late vice-president, Mr. George Byrnes, who for many years took the keenest interest in all matters pertaining to the club's welfare. By his death, the club has lost a true friend and whose assistance in any time of need was always cheerfully given.

We have also sustained another loss through the death of one of our young members, Mr. W. A. Lobb. An enthusiastic athlete and a true sport in the best sense of the word, his death while yet in the prime of life was deeply regretted by all his companions.

In conclusion, your committee would express the hope that they have merited the confidence reposed in them at the last annual meeting.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. DALLAS HELMCKEN, President.

A. J. DALLAIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Retail Prices of Provisions Corrected Yesterday—Few Changes.

Following are the retail market prices as revised yesterday:

Flour—		
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl.	5.00	
Lake of the Woods, per bbl.	4.75	
O. F., per bbl.	4.75	
Snowflake, per bbl.	4.50	
Calgary, Hungarian, per bbl.	5.00	
Premier, per bbl.	5.00	
X-X Enderby, per bbl.	4.25	

Grain—		
Wheat, per ton	28.00@30.00	
Corn (whole), per ton	26.00@28.00	
Corn (cracked), per ton	27.00@30.00	
Oats, per ton	26.00@28.00	
Oatmeal, per ton	40.00	
Rolls (B. & K.), 7lb sack	30	

Feed—		
Hay (baled), per ton	16.00@17.00	
Straw, per bale	5.00	
Middings, per ton	21.00@22.00	
Brass, per ton	20.00@22.00	
Ground feed, per ton	24.00@26.00	

Vegetables—		
Potatoes, per 100 lbs	1.00@1.25	
Cabbages, per head	10@12	
Lettuces, 4 heads for	25	
Carrots, per lb	2	
Turnips, per lb	14	
Celery, per bunch	15	

Fish—		
Salmon (smoked), per lb	25	
Salmon (spring), per lb	10@12	
Oysters (Olympian), per pt.	50	
Oysters (Eastern), per pt.	40	
Cod, per lb	8	
Halibut, per lb	10	
Herring, per lb	10	
Sardines, per lb	10	
Flounders, per lb	6	
Crabs, 3 for	25	

Farm Produce—		
Eggs (Manitoba), per dozen	25	
Eggs (Island), fresh, per doz	30	
Butter (Delta creamery), per lb	35	
Butter (Cowichan creamery), per lb	35	
Cheese (Canadian), per lb	20	
Lard, per lb	12@14	

Meats—		
Hams (American), per lb	17@18	
Hams (Canadian), per lb	10@12	
Bacon (American), per lb	10@12	
Bacon (Canadian), per lb	10@12	
Bacon (rolled), per lb	12@14	
Bacon (long clear), per lb	12@14	
Shoulders, per lb	8@10	
Beef, per lb	10@12	
Mutton, per lb	10@12	
Veal, per lb	12@14	
Pork, per lb	10@12	

Gams—		
Ducks (mallards), per brace	75@85	
Ducks (wildgeese), per brace	50	
Ducks (teal), per brace	30	
Ducks (brant), per brace	85@100	
Rabbits (Island), per pair	75	

Fruit—		
Bananas, per doz	30@35	
Lemons (California), per doz	35	
Lemons (small), per doz	25	
Apples, per lb	5@6	
Pears, 3 lbs for	25	
Oranges (Japanese), per box	50	
Oranges (navals), per doz	40	
Nuts (all kinds), per lb	20	

Poultry—		
Dressed chicken, per pair	1.50@1.75	
Ducks (Island), per pair	1.80@2.00	
Ducks (Eastern), per pair	1.00@1.50	
Turkeys (Island), per lb	25@30	
Turkeys (Eastern), per lb	18	
Geese, per lb	16	

The healthy old man wears his gray hairs like a silver crown. What if he be threescore and ten if there is still fire in his eye, firmness in his step, command in his voice, and wisdom in his counsel. He commands love and reverence. Yet how few wear the mantle of age with dignity. Dim eyed, querulous of speech, halting in step, childish in mind, they "lag superfluous on the stage," dragging out the rag end of life in a simple existence. The secret of a healthy old age is a healthy middle age. The man who takes care of his stomach, who keeps his body properly nourished, will find that the old days are full of life and joy. The great value of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery lies in the preservation of the working power of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. From this centre is distributed the nourishment of the whole body, the salt for the blood, the lime for the bones, phosphorus for the brain and nerves. A sound stomach means a sound man. A man who keeps his stomach sound by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" will wear the crown of gray hairs as befits a monarch, with dignity and ease.

Our old friend Mr. O'Sullivan, who for the junior singles, but as is his usual custom, gracefully gave way to his opponents and lost the race.

On the following day, however, the Fates were more kind. For the sixth year in succession our senior crew, composed of Messrs. O'Sullivan, Scott, Jones and White, captured the championship for the North Pacific Coast—a record of which we have just cause to be proud.

Mr. W. I. Scott again showed his superiority over his opponents and secured the championship in single sculls for our association, and with the assistance of Mr. O'Sullivan, who was down to the doubles—our crew having entered simply to fill the event, though handicapped through having no boat of our own.

Mention should here be made of the kind treatment accorded our representatives while in Vancouver. Among the many courtesies extended was a duty supper served in the Vancouver Club, in which probably the largest number of oarsmen (either past or present) participated who have ever gathered together in this province.

It is a source of great pleasure to your committee to state that our efforts in this branch of sport did not confine themselves to our shell crews, but that a large number of members entered with enthusiasm into the club races held from time to time. Our annual regatta as usual proved a success, a large number of visitors being present, in spite of the counter attraction of the Flumerfelt cup was, after a number of spirited races, captured by a crew captained by Mr. J. K. Macrae.

At the commencement of the boating season it was arranged to hold a series of club races, in order that the interest in rowing might be increased among the younger members of the association. Although not as many took part in these races as should have been done so, considering our large membership roll, still the series proved a success and should encourage the incoming committee to use every endeavor to carry on the same and encourage the sport in which this association has for so long been efficient.

Your committee also beg to report that, acting upon the suggestion of a large number of members, they have placed an order with Mr. T. Jones for a tub pair, which should prove of great service to those who are not sufficiently expert to use the lap-stroke.

The association has lost one of its most valued and enthusiastic members through the death of our late vice-president, Mr. George Byrnes, who for many years took the keenest interest in all matters pertaining to the club's welfare. By his death, the club has lost a true friend and whose assistance in any time of need was always cheerfully given.

We have also sustained another loss through the death of one of our young members, Mr. W. A. Lobb. An enthusiastic athlete and a true sport in the best sense of the word, his death while yet in the prime of life was deeply regretted by all his companions.

In conclusion, your committee would express the hope that they have merited the confidence reposed in them at the last annual meeting.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. DALLAS HELMCKEN, President.

A. J. DALLAIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ltd.

SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

SEVENTH ANNUAL DRAWING.

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the 15th day of February next.

Fifty debenture numbers:		
16 45 85 139 283 323 377 409 484		
22 61 80 102 237 334 380 417 487		
34 94 182 220 331 387 423 487		
37 74 110 228 300 337 388 439		
40 70 110 250 307 314 380 458		
43 83 120 253 312 355 408 479		

Fifty debentures at \$500 each, \$25,000. The above mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 15th day of February next, on presentation of the debentures at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

For the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited,
P. RUTHERFORD, Chairman.
W. VINCENT, Secretary.
(Counter-signed.)
ALEXIS MARTIN,
Notary Public.
Victoria, B.C., January 24th, 1900.

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To the Public of Victoria.

In view of the possible introduction of smallpox from the neighboring state of Washington, the Provincial Government has in contemplation the putting into force of "The Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health re Smallpox."

These "Regulations" give the Local Board of Health power to compel all persons who have not been vaccinated within the last 7 years to be vaccinated. In the opinion of the Local Board, the present circumstances do not indicate the enforcing of "compulsory vaccination," but for the purpose of safeguarding the public health the board would earnestly advise all persons to whom these "Regulations" would apply to be at once vaccinated.

Any one unable to pay will be vaccinated free by any physician in the city. A supply of pure fresh bovine vaccine is now in the hands of all the physicians in the city. I have the honor to be, etc.

R. L. FILLARD, M.D.,
Medical Health Officer.
Victoria, B.C., Jan. 31, 1900.

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THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Feb. 7.—8 p.m.

SYNOPTIC.

Though the barometer is still comparatively high in this province, an area of lower pressure has appeared to the northwest of Vancouver Island, which is causing unsettled weather with rain; should this area increase in energy another period of bad weather may be expected, with sleet or snow. The high pressure in the Territories continues to be very extensive, including in its area the Kootenays and Cariboo. West of the Rockies the weather has been bitterly cold, with maximum temperatures in general a good many degrees below zero.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	34	41
New Westminster	26	38
Kamloops	10	20
Barkerville	10	20
Calgary	-12	-8
Winnipeg	-8	-6
Portland, Ore.	36	44
San Francisco	46	56

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time), Thursday.

Victoria and Vicinity—Unsettled, with rain or snow.
Lower Mainland—Unsettled, with rain or snow.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Reports for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon, and 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

Dir.	Temp.
5 a.m.	34
Mean	37
Noon	38
5 p.m.	39
Lowest	34

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a.m. Calm.
Noon

5 p.m. 2 miles north.
Average state of weather—Fair.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....29.988
Corrected.....29.910

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....30.00

Letters to The Editor

PATRIOTISM.

Sir: It is well known that Capt. Blanchard, now serving in South Africa with the first Canadian contingent, was an applicant for the position of inspector of the Contagious Diseases (animals) Act, and I would suggest that the local government show their appreciation of his patriotism by giving him an appointment, to take effect on his return to British Columbia. If necessary, some one could be appointed to perform the duties temporarily, though the office has been vacant for months. Capt. Blanchard is a veterinary surgeon, having certificates from the best veterinary college in Canada, and is beyond question in every way qualified to perform the work. For a number of years he held the position of veterinary inspector for the Dominion government. It is also well known that he is well recommended by many friends of the government, at least one or two of whom are, I believe, members of the executive, and I feel sure that such an appointment would receive the support of the opposition members, and in fact the entire province.

TUBERCULOSIS.

THE COST OF EDUCATION.

Sir: In reply to Mr. Musgrave's first letter I referred to only one of the several points raised by him, namely the inclusion of the High school in the general system of provincial education. Though there are undoubtedly quite a number of people in this part of the world who share with him the view that High schools should not be a charge upon the public treasury, but should be closed if they cannot be made self-supporting, nevertheless the world over, secondary, as well as primary schools, are recognized as an absolutely necessary and inevitable feature of a state supported system of education.

In his second letter Mr. Musgrave asks me very pertinently and opportunely, as I think, if I know of "any other part of the world where one-fifth of the whole general revenue is spent on education?" There seems to be a very general misapprehension that the admittedly large expenditure for education in British Columbia is quite unrepresented. But my reply to the question asked of me is that in every province of the Dominion, with one exception, more than one-fifth of the general revenue is spent on education. The percentages are, respectively, as follows:

	Educational Grant of Revenue.	Per Cent.
Quebec	\$ 418,760	10.1
Ontario	735,999	20.1
British Columbia	336,016	21.9
Manitoba	297,808	22
New Brunswick	201,013	28.3
Nova Scotia	247,999	28.9
Prince Edward Isld.	129,818	46.

This comparison shows that among the provinces of the Dominion, at least, the ratio of the educational grant in British Columbia to the provincial revenue is not abnormally high.

It must be remembered, however, that in every province the total cost of the public school system is much greater than the amount of the respective government grants. A comparison of the provinces in respect to the ratio of the total cost of education to the respective provincial revenues puts British Columbia quite at the foot of the list. The figures are:

	Total Cost of Education.	Revenue.
Quebec	\$ 1,730,396	\$ 4,176,140
Ontario	4,215,070	3,047,353
B. C.	1,107,050	1,331,625
Manitoba	805,417	936,094
N. B.	483,829	708,809
N. S.	838,810	858,900
P. E. I.	163,033	270,183

That is, in British Columbia the whole cost of education is considerably less than one-third of the revenue, while in every other province it is considerably more than one-third.

FRANK H. EATON.

Victoria, Feb. 7th, 1900.

HOW ONE GETS BILIOUS.

A sluggish liver fails to filter the bile from the blood, and when the poisonous matter goes through the body in the circulation, the whole system is tainted and racked. This is called biliousness and can be completely cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which act directly on the liver, making it healthy and active. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. The cheapest medicine in the world.

MARRIED WOMEN

If you are irregular or troubled with suppression write to MRS. A. R. O'N. WILSON, Box 381, Bridgeburg, Ont., and she will send you the formula that will relieve the worst case in two or three days. NO pain. This receipt has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women.

Trustees Meet The Aldermen.

Conference Last Evening Between The Two Bodies on Estimates.

Trustees' Estimates Are to Be Considered Without Any Modification.

A conference was held last evening between His Worship Mayor Hayward and the board of aldermen and the school trustees, with the object of ascertaining if the latter could arrange for a reduction of the amount asked for by the board of trustees in the estimates presented for the current year. The question was discussed most amicably, but the trustees were not able to yield at any point, so the conference ended without much having been accomplished.

There were present His Worship Mayor Hayward, Ald. Stewart, Brydon, Gough, Williams, Yates and Cameron and School Trustees Belyea, Hall, Drury, Mrs. Helen Grant, Mrs. M. Grant, Brown, and Superintendent Eaton.

Mayor Hayward and Ald. Yates expressed the hope that the board of school trustees would be able to see their way clear to reduce the estimates they had submitted.

Ald. Yates inquired if a reduction could not be made in the amount asked for repairs.

Trustee Belyea said the repairs provided for were absolutely necessary. He thought it would be well to inquire whether the estimates prepared by the council for the current year could not be cut down. He did not think there was a single item in the estimates submitted by the school trustees which could be reduced. The same trustee pointed out that there was no city in the world where the per capita cost for educational purposes was lower than in Victoria.

In regard to the amount provided for the increase in teachers' salaries, against which a good deal of criticism has been made, Trustee Drury pointed out that the increase asked for was only \$450.

Trustees Belyea and Hall were of the opinion that the day was not far distant when the city would have to pay a greater amount than at present for school purposes.

In regard to the extraordinary expenditure asked for—\$30,000 for a High school—Trustee Belyea said the board was of the opinion that the time had come when this expenditure ought to be incurred. The present High school building was entirely inadequate for the purposes for which it was intended.

Trustee Hall informed the board that even now there was a great scarcity of room in the Central and Spring Ridge schools.

After some further discussion of an unimportant character, the conference ended, expressions of goodwill being exchanged between the members of both boards.

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

Ex-Col. Esterhazy Now Serving in the Boer Army—Which Is Not at All Select.

Marquise de Fontenay in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Esterhazy, the notorious ex-Col. Esterhazy, of Dreyfus fame, is now in the Transvaal, fighting for the Boers, and holding a command at Magerfontein. This is the first important conflict since the civil war in the United States, and the almost simultaneous civil war in Mexico, that has afforded any outlet for the energies of these soldiers of fortune, who are to men who are ready to sell their swords to the highest bidder. While their services were accepted in this country at the time of the struggle between the North and South, they are looked upon as mercenaries, and as a rule distrusted. They found a more congenial atmosphere in Mexico, and it is doubtful whether there was ever gathered together a more extraordinary gang of adventurers, culled from every nation of the face of the globe, than those who attached themselves to the fortunes of Emperor Maximilian. A few were gentlemen of birth and breeding, who had joined the Emperor for the mere sake of adventure and fighting, but the vast majority were social scum, men who had been turned out of the armies of their respective countries, who had been outlawed or socially ostracized for some excellent cause. Indeed, it was this following of Emperor Maximilian that contributed in many a measure to ruin whatever prospects of success which he might have had in Mexico.

Foreign soldiers of fortune were accorded no show in the Franco-German war of 1870, and only a very few took part in the subsequent Russo-Turkish war, fighting exclusively under the Serbian flag, the moral atmosphere in King Milan's army being more congenial than in that of Russia, Roumania or even Turkey. The Turkish-Greek campaign was too soon over to give time to soldiers of fortune to reach Athens, and the only foreigners engaged in the conflict were a band of Italian cut-throats under the command of the ex-convict and three-fold cowardice in the face of the Turks, but an immense amount of courage and activity in plundering the unfortunate Greeks, that is to say, the very people under whose flag they were enrolled.

What France and Holland think of soldiers of fortune is best shown by the fact that both countries accept their services without any inquiry as to antecedents, but restrict them to corps which are otherwise composed of military convicts. In all countries were military service is more or less obligatory, and where dismissal from the army even without honor, as the saying is, would be welcomed as a release by the offender, the latter is punished in case he shows himself to be incorrigible by being transferred to what are known as "discipline regiments." These are invariably employed for colonial service, in the most pestiferous climates, and at points of danger where the government does not wish to risk any save worthless lives, while the discipline to which these recruits are subjected is something appalling, death being the penalty even for the most venial infraction of the regulations. It is with these "discipline corps" that the so-called "foreign legions" of France and Holland are brigaded and classed, and the former legion being the only one in which the services of foreign-born soldiers of fortune and adventurers are accepted.

The Transvaal Republic is showing itself less choicer. True there are some

very fine foreign soldiers fighting for them, and there is not a word to be uttered against the German Colonel, Albrecht, who has organized the Boer artillery, nor against the French Colonel, Villebois, who is the clever chief-of-staff to the Boer commander-in-chief, Joubert. But such men as these have nothing in common with such a scoundrel as ex-Col. Esterhazy, a self-confessed forger, traitor and perjurer, who was turned out of the French army in disgrace, and with the English ex-serviceman of Engineers, Greer, who deserted from Aldershot a few years ago when about to be arrested for embezzlement on an extensive scale. Nor can one quite fancy such a man as Col. Villebois associating with an individual like Count Job Mantouillet, the reprobate son of the famous Field Marshal of that name, and who, after being expelled from the German army, is a fugitive from German justice, nor with George Gough, the son of the disgraced son of the Russian Field Marshal Gurko. The presence of such men as these in the Boer army is far more likely to injure the cause of the South African Republic than to benefit it. For no matter how bravely they may fight the railings which have been the cause of their original disgrace soon crop to the surface and bring shame upon the governments that employ them.

England found this out to her cost in connection with the Boer war, and she organized for service in the Crimea war of 1855, and made up her mind to dispense thenceforth with the assistance of so-called soldiers of fortune.

It seems that Esterhazy has cut off the somewhat leggy-looking wiskers which concealed his identity during his stay in England, and his face is now adorned only by the truculent mustache that was its ornament of yore. He landed at Lorenzo Marquez eight weeks ago armed with a letter of recommendation from Dr. Leyds, the Boer diplomatic agent in Europe, and after spending three days there proceeded to Pretoria, whence he was immediately directed to Magerfontein. On being remonstrated with by a friend for selling his sword to the enemies of his own country, he had shot at him when the French government sought to effect his arrest, he was good enough to explain that he was animated by no enmity whatever toward Great Britain. "On the contrary," he said, "I respect the English as a brave and honorable race. But I am a soldier by trade. When war comes it is there that I and my comrades must be. I fight the English as a professional soldier."

Appropos of Esterhazy, the Austro-Hungarian Prince of that name, who is the author of the illustrious and ancient house of Esterhazy, has just secured a decree from the French courts prohibiting both ex-Col. Esterhazy and his cousin, Christian Esterhazy (who, by the way, accused the ex-Colonel of having swindled him) from making use of the name of Esterhazy, the title of count, and the name of the Esterhazy family. During the course of the proceedings it was shown that in the last century Count Valentin Joseph Esterhazy left Hungary in disgrace and sought refuge in France, where he entered the military service. He married in France, and had two children, a boy, Count Ladislas, whose line is now extinct, and a girl, Marie Anne Esterhazy. The latter eventually became the mother of an illegitimate son, Jean Auguste, the father declining to acknowledge the paternity. The illegitimate son of Countess Marie Esterhazy was the grandfather of ex-Col. Esterhazy.

Mention of Esterhazy naturally suggests the name of Gen. Mercier, who has just been elected a life member of the senate, his admission to the upper house of the French legislature being equivalent to an assurance that he has nothing further to fear in connection either with the Dreyfus case or his alleged participation in the conspiracy against the republic, a conspiracy which some people believe to have been financed by Russian gold.

Gen. Mercier can only be tried by the senate as a high court of justice, and can not be impeached without a vote of the chamber of deputies.

For people are aware that Gen. Mercier's wife is an English woman, that her maiden name was Penn Symons, and that she is a first cousin of that English General, Sir William Penn Symons, who was the first English officer of his high rank to fall in the Transvaal war, receiving his death wound at Clifton. He has numerous nephews and kinsmen fighting in the British ranks in the Transvaal war.

The General's star, which seemed to have set at the time of the Rennes court-martial, is once more in the ascendant in France, and if anything occurs to upset the present cabinet, the strongest, the best and the most sensible with which France has been blessed in many a long day, Gen. Mercier may be expected to come once more to the fore as the leading factor in French politics, and as the leader of the military, the Conservative, Republican and of the Royalist party.

French Jockey Club has just held its annual meeting, and of the dozen successful candidates for the presidency, young men, sons of veteran members of the club. Among them are Prince Eugene Murat, the Counts Charles D'Harcourt, Robert D'Andigne, Pierre de Chevrolles, the Count de L'Aigle, Count Lubersac and the Marquis Quinsolas.

ASTHMA.

Mrs. George Budden, Putnamville, Ont., says: "I feel it my duty to recommend Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. I tried it and it cured me. I got nothing to do me any good. A friend of mine persuaded me to try this remedy, as he had tried it, and it proved successful. I tried it and it cured me. I am now to-day to say I am a well woman through the use of this remedy. 25 cents a box. Family size 50 cents."

SLAIN BY THEIR OWN SOLDIERS.

Instances in Which Unpopular Officers Have Been Shot by the Men Behind Them.

Tragic indeed is every incident connected with the battlefield, but more so are some of the mysterious occurrences which have oft-times taken place during a campaign, and which might be put down as cold-blooded murders. It seems a very unlikely thing that the hot of a hard-fought conflict the origin of a man's death can be determined—that is to say, whether he died by the hands of one of his comrades or by those of the enemy; consequently men with a grievance against their officers have often made use of such opportunities to wipe out old scores, and have gone undiscovered.

A notable instance of this occurred just before the battle of Woerth in the Franco-Prussian war. A certain officer of considerable repute had got himself generally disliked by his perseverance in bullying those under him. A few days

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before this, the first great battle of the war, when the French were near to a border in their hopeless endeavor to reach Berlin, a rumor ran through camp late at night that the Prussians were advancing and would shortly be up. Instantly pandemonium reigned and scouting parties were sent out in all directions. One of these was under the officer in question, and when some way from camp was fired upon, the bullet bringing him down. The Frenchmen, thinking they had got into an ambush, retired firing at an invisible foe as they did so, but as no counter-shots were received, they grew courageous again, and after being reinforced, advanced to the fatal spot. The body of the officer was found, but not so that of his assailant, who had evidently escaped unscathed.

On returning to the camp it was found that no trace of the enemy had been discovered; in fact at that time the Prussians were far away from the spot on the other side of Woerth. Accordingly a post-mortem examination was held on the officer's body and a French service bullet extracted therefrom, but the murderer was never detected although he was followed in the night and had slipped out unaware to commit the crime.

But this is only one of many tragedies which took place during the war, and it is said that at least two per cent. of the French officers killed fell at the hands of their own men, and a little over half that number in the Prussian army. In the former instance the crimes were due for the most part to the national failing of never forgetting a grievance, and in the latter to rigidity of discipline which sometimes amounts to bullying.

Even Marshal Bazaine was nearly murdered before he capitulated at Metz. He was by no means a popular man, and on this account always stood in dread of assassins, and his fears were not lessened when a plot was discovered to put poison in his food, the scheme being hatched by his own men. The offenders, or some of them, were promptly tried, and shot before many hours were over.

A rather and case is recorded in connection with the Italian disaster at Adowa of a few years ago. During the melee a man was seen to shoot in the direction of his captain, who at the same time fell mortally wounded. When the battle was over the man was charged with the crime, and after a scant trial shot by his comrades, despite his protests of innocence; one of the chief reasons of his condemnation being that he was known to have a grievance against the officer. Nevertheless, the man was soon forgotten, and some nine months afterwards, when a soldier came forward from the same regiment, self-charged with the crime. He related the facts in detail, giving his motive as petty tyranny on the part of the officer some years previously when he, the murderer, was a private in the same regiment. He had given himself up had not another man died in his stead. Needless to say, this did not excuse him, and he perished in the prison yards at Naples.

Not many months ago three Spanish soldiers were executed at Madrid for the alleged murder of an officer during the hostilities in Cuba, although the evidence against them was very meagre. Sufficient was it that subsequent to the battle of St. Juan the officer was found dead some way from the battlefield with a Mauser bullet in his brain, and the three men referred to were seen in the vicinity at about the time the affair must have taken place. Of course, they may have been justly condemned, as tragedies of this nature were especially frequent in the Spanish army throughout the war, but at the same time the authorities failed to take into account that there were many so-called "loyal" Cubans attached to the Spanish forces, and also present at St. Juan, who had been given Mauser rifles and ammunition by their comrades, but whose dislike to Spanish officers was proverbial.

Although such crimes are more common in the majority of Continental armies than in our own, we must not imagine that similar cases have never taken place in which Tommy Atkins has participated. In the Zulu war, just prior to the battle of Ulundi, a young lieutenant in one of the line regiments was found shot some way from camp, and after the campaign a soldier on his death bed at Daymont confessed to having been the murderer.

Similarly, too, during the hostilities in the Sudan in 1895, an officer of some repute was found to have been mysteriously killed by an English bullet, and although the affair was hushed up and put down to the Derivishes who were said to have obtained some British rifles by inexplicable means, it was subsequently disclosed that whereas they actually did gain possession of some of our rifles, they obtained no ammunition with them. Despite this significant fact, however, the perpetrator of the crime was never arrested.

The following notice has been received from the agents of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., from Seattle: "The company intends changing the schedule of its sailing of Alaska steamers from here, to take effect with the beginning of the Coterie City from here on the 9th instant. Instead of sailing from Seattle to Tacoma and from there direct, the steamer will sail from Tacoma at 11 a.m. on the sailing date, and from Seattle at 9 p.m. of the same day."

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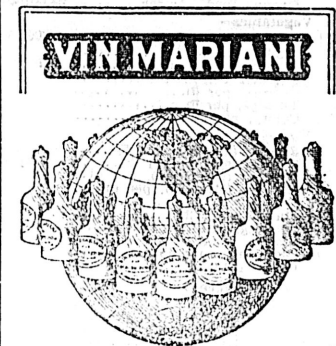
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